密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE WEEKLY REVIEW

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTION OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES U S. DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS MAY BE USED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS

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THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY in China is represented by one monthly, one weekly and one daily paper outside of the missionary publishing field. The monthly is the *Far Eastern Review* which has been here many years and which deals generally with engineering problems, although sometimes it jumps into politics with a policy differing from ours by about 100 percent. In a measure the *Trans-Pacific* represents a certain American viewpoint with regard to economic matters in China, although this magazine is published in Japan. The *Weekly Review* is the weekly and we trust that our readers favor the American policy which we pursue; at least the constant increase in circulation and prestige which this journal has enjoyed from the beginning would indicate such. The daily is the *North China Star*, which is published in Tientsin and which has a larger circulation than any other paper north of the Yellow River. In Japan, the *Japan Advertiser* is representative of American opinion. In the Philippines American opinion is expressed and American prestige defended by two strong dailies and a number of periodicals weekly and monthly. The American naval radio at Manila is open to press messages at an extremely low rate in order that uncolored American news dispatches can be exchanged. and the leading American news-gathering organization maintains a regular service. The American community stands ready to support the American press. In fact the organization of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines grew out of a move to meet a political strike against the American press in Manila.

IN Shanghai the only daily paper edited by Americans and incorporated under American law, the *China Press*, is owned by a British hotel company, although it has been rumored during the past month that a Chinese syndicate has purchased it. There is no daily newspaper in this port which is American owned, controlled and edited. There is no daily which can represent American opinion without fearing criticism from shareholders of another nationality. This situation is unfavorable to American interests as it practically leaves American interests without the opportunity of immediate defence through the press in a moment of misunderstanding or stress. The British have three daily newspapers in Shanghai, one of which is said to be owned by the Japanese. The *North China Daily News*, the foremost British paper in China, is also the principal

daily organ in Shanghai. Although it is generally friendly to Americans it naturally looks after British interests primarily and it often misunderstands things American because it is not American. To reach Chinese effectively, Americans can only employ the *Weekly Review* or else have their views and opinions appear in the *North China Daily News*, either as news items or as "Letters to the Editor," which is not altogether satisfactory.

THE need, therefore is for an American newspaper, owned, controlled and edited by Americans and maintaining a policy of protecting and developing American interests and the American point of view. Such a newspaper should appear daily. Efforts to achieve this thus far have met with little success, because all ideas tended toward the purchases of a certain daily by an American group. This has not proved possible for reasons which need not be stated here. The next step is the organization of an entirely new project, either by an individual or as a community idea. This will undoubtedly be accomplished during the next year. Surely an American community which can finance two clubs to the extent of more than a million dollars and a school to the extent of more than a half million can afford a daily newspaper which at least from a national standpoint should rank with the school. Others than Americans will welcome a genuine American newspaper since much misunderstanding is due to a lack of knowledge of things American. Each nation lives its own life and to an extent is incapable of understanding why all the world does not follow the same course. Differences have to be explained. Different views have to be articulated. Different interests have to be nurtured. The *Weekly Review* would welcome an American daily here and hopes that the day is not far distant when such a newspaper will appear.

THE *WEEKLY REVIEW* on September 23 published a special supplement devoted to the subject of the "Redemption of Shantung Province." The supplement contained articles dealing with practically all phases of the economic and industrial life of Shantung and attempted to give a faithful view of the present status of the political situation now that the territory is being returned to China in accordance with the terms of the Shantung treaty negotiated at the Washington Conference. Owing to several of the articles dealing with subjects regarding which there are active controversies between the Chinese, Japanese and other interests, the *Review* has received several interesting letters from its readers regarding subjects discussed in this issue. The article which aroused the most controversy had to do with the Tsingtao land leases and appeared on page 39 of the Shantung edition. Mr. Roy C. Bennett, an experienced American newspaper man and formerly editor of the *Bulletin* at Manila, who wrote most of the material in the Shantung edition, wrote the article in question, and spent several weeks in Shantung province gathering material. In his article Mr. Bennett explained how the Japanese government after gaining control of Tsingtao, had taken over the German government land and then had leased this land to private citizens. The leasing of the land produced a most active controversy between the Japanese and non-Japanese residents of Tsingtao for the reason that non-Japanese claimed that the Japanese authorities showed favoritism in that all of the choice plots of land went to the Japanese. The Japanese on their part claimed that outside of Japanese and Chinese, very few residents of other nationalities made applications for plots of land. American and British residents of Tsingtao on their part claimed that the regulations were such that they didn't have a fair chance. In obtaining information for the article Mr. Bennett interviewed owners of land of every nationality and in presenting a picture of the situation recorded their statements along with those of officials of the Japanese government. That the article really accomplished a service is shown in the following extracts from a letter which we received this week from General M. Yuhi commander of the Japanese garrison at Tsingtao:

"READING through the editorials and other articles I haye come to the conclusion that the most of the articles are quite impartial and authentic. I have no doubt that your readers who are much interested in the future of Tsingtao can derive a great profit from this valuable information. I have discovered however that there are some misstatements, for instance, the land question in Tsingtao. In this connection I am glad to give you certain facts in the hope that they may help in making this question clear. In the article under the heading. 'The Tsingtao Land Lease War Baby,' the Japanese are said to have used discriminatory practices in the leasing of Government lands. The writer of this article quoted the view of one of the foreign residents in Tsingtao saying that the Japanese lease-holders had a secret understanding with their authorities. These reports are absolutely untrue because the local Japanese administration never discriminated in favor of their own or any other nationals in granting leases to the land. Equal opportunity was always given to all applicants, irrespective of nationality. It was true that we once tried to sell the Government owned lands but these sales were proposed to both Japanese and foreigners. The writer added that 'I have heard from several sources that the calling off of these sales bespoke a difference of opinion between Tokyo and Tsingtao.' The true story is this: In 1921 when we drew up our budget for the year of 1922 almost 2,000,000 yen was cut down in order to curtail the administrative expenses. We were obliged therefore to look for another source of revenue to make up this shortage, and thus the sale of lands was planned for with the consent of the Tokyo government. All of these incorrect reports seem to be based upon some misunderstandings or suspicions on the part of certain foreigners. We are sure that when Tsingtao has been returned to Chinese control that the world will be convinced of the true facts that all nationals in Tsingtao were treated equally by the local Japanese government, whose policy has always been sincere and fair toward the local residents of all nationalities."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the new and greatly increased postage rates by the Chinese postal administration comes at a peculiarly bad time from the standpoint of foreign good will toward China. In accordance with the terms of the Washington Conference agreement the various foreign powers agree to close their postal agencies in China on January 1, 1923 provided:

(a) That an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained;

(b) That an assurance is given by the Chinese government that they contemplate no change in the present postal administration so far as the foreign Co-Director General is concerned.

The Washington agreement said nothing about the maintenane of reasonable rates, it being within China's right as a sovereign nation to fix her own

rates. But the action of the Chinese postal authorities in doubling and quadrupling the postage rates immediately after receiving postal autonomy will not encourage friendly foreigners who have been sympathetic toward China's aspirations. The *China Observer* of Shanghai in a discussion of this subject last week under the heading: "Chinese Post Office Shows its Teeth," said:

The new Chinese postal rates must come as a particularly cruel shock to our American friends, who instead hereafter of being able to send a letter to their homeland weighing up to an ounce for the equivalent of four Mexican cents (or less) will now have to pay fifteen Mexican cents for a letter weighing only a bit over half an ounce. In other words the average letter to the United States will hereafter have to pay four times as much as it does at present. The situation at the moment is this: Every foreign country has been discriminated against except Japan. While it is true that the domestic rates have been increased as also have the foreign rates, it is the latter that have been signaled out for the greatest proportion of increase.

THE next move obviously should be for the United States government to take up with China the matter of a reciprocal postal treaty, similar to the treaties now in existence between Japan and China, and Great Britain and the United States whereby mail is exchanged between the treaty countries at domestic rates. The American Chambers of Commerce in China should immediately begin an agitation to this end. The new rates announced by the Chinese Post Office to come into effect November 1, are:

Foreign

Letters: 1st unit of 20 grammes 15 cents (increase 5); each successive unit or fraction thereof, 8 cents (increase 3).

Postcards: single, 8 cents (increase 2); double, 16 cents (increase 4).

Newspapers: 3 cents (increase 1).

Books, printed matter, etc., 3 cents (increase 1).

Samples: 3 cents per 50 grm. (increase 1 cent). Minimum charge, 6 cents per packet. Limit of weight 500 grammes.

Registration fees: Simple 15 cents (increase 5): with return receipt 30 cents (increase 10).

Express fee: 30 cents per article (increase 10), in addition to ordinary postage and fees.

Domestic

Correspondence: Letters (local) one cent (no change); Provincial, four cents (increase one cent.)

Postcards: single, half-cent increase to two cents; double, one cent increase to four.

Newspapers: half-cent per 50 grm. (unchanged).

Samples: up to 10 grammes, 4 cents (increase 2); 100 to 250 grammes, 10 cents (increase 5); 250 to 350—limit of weight—15 cents (increase 5).

Registration: simple, 7 cents (increase 2); with return receipt 14 cents (increase 4).

There is a 50 per cent, increase in the charges for books, printed matter and commercial papers, the new rates for which range from two to 15 cents.

O. S. K. Shows Profit of Yen 1,049,732 Despite Slump

The business report of the Osaka Shosen (Kabushiki) Kaisha for the first half of 1922, which has just been issued shows a gross profit for the period of Yen 5,994,732, and a net profit of Yen 1,049,732 despite (in the words of the Report) "that the industrial and commercial conditions of the world continued unsettled throughout . . . and competition became extremely keen." The gross revenue of Yen 28,444,686 showed a drop of Yen 1,625,761 over the corresponding period of 1921, while gross profits fell of Yen 949,051. The company operated 142 vessels with a gross tonnage of 439,562. Of the 14 services maintained by the company, only the Australian service came up to expectations.

Passing On Their Education

BY GROVER CLARK

II

ONE of the most interesting, and in many ways most significant, recent developments in the activities of the students of Peking has been the establishment under purely student auspices and almost entirely on student initiative of a large number of night and other special schools for the benefit of the poor and the workers who cannot attend the regular schools.

For some years some few of the students—in the missionary schools particularly, though there have been some who were neither in the missionary schools nor who were in any way connected with the Christian movement—have been doing a little in the way of social service work. During the famine of 1920 many of them—and here the Tsing Hua College and Yenching Ta Hsueh students particularly distinguished themselves—volunteered to do relief work. But even at this time, especially among the students of the Government schools, there was comparatively little active interest in helping others.

Last Fall, however, a distinctly new spirit became apparent. A large number of the national higher school students began to take an interest in giving the beginnings, at least, of an education to those who otherwise would be without schooling of any kind. This was one of the results of the growing realization by the students that if popular government is to succeed in China the people generally must have more education than they now are getting. It was the new and more constructive embodiment of the same patriotic idealism of the students which in 1919 had led to the anti-Anfu political demonstrations.

Accurate figures of just how many benefited by the night schools that were established by the students are, of course, not available. But fairly reliable estimates put the total at somewhere around 5,000. Most of these were children of the poor—both boys and girls—but there also were many men, and a few women, who had missed an education in their youth and who now, after a day of labor came to learn what they could. Looking into the classrooms, one would see children of six or seven or eight sitting beside men of thirty-five or forty, all busily occupied taking the first steps toward reading and writing.

Schools of this sort were established in the National University, the Men's Higher Normal College, the Women's Higher Normal College, the Law College, the Agricultural College and the Technical College. In one or two cases rooms were secured by the students for night schools outside of the college grounds. In most cases the night schools in the buildings of any given institution were conducted by the students of that institution, but a number of students from colleges where there was no night school went out of their own institution to help elsewhere. This was true not only of the national schools but also of the various private and semi-private colleges in the city.

Where the schools were held in the colleges themselves, the college authorities generally furnished rooms—the regular class rooms of the college—light and heat. The National University—where there were two night schools, one in the Law Department buildings and one in the science Department—also furnished text books for the classes. But beyond that the college authorities had nothing to do with the night schools.

The students who organized and taught in these schools made all the arrangements themselves,

conducted the classes, etc. The work was all done gratuitously, and no charge was made for tuition. Classes were held, in most cases, five nights a week, and included work from the first primary grade up through the middle school. In so far as possible, the regular courses of the government primary and middle schools were followed, though it was impossible in some cases to give all the course offered in the public schools.

At the National University, in addition to the teaching, the students in the night schools were given a free meal consisting of rich, hot soup and Chinese bread. These meals were paid for by what the student-teachers solicited from outsiders or gave themselves.

That the establishment of these night schools was not the result simply of a passing enthusiasm is indicated by several other recent developments.

For one thing, plans are now being made by the students of the colleges and universities where there were night schools last year to re-open them as soon as the higher schools get under way. Also there is talk about more night schools being opened under student auspices than there were last year.

For another thing, during the summer of 1921 as well as during that just passed, many of the students organized schools in their home villages and in Peking, during the vacation. Just how many such schools were started only a complete canvas of all the students would show. But to judge from what many of the students have told me, there must have been hundreds of cases in which the students, on returning to their homes for the summer, gathered around the children of the village and passed on what they could of the education which they themselves had received.

In some cases three or four of the young men from the same town, who had been off to school in Peking or Shanghai or elsewhere, would unite in organizing a school that would be divided into grades and in which quite a variety of subjects—such as mathematics, English, geography, elementary science, Chinese language and history, etc.—would be taught. In other instances one young man would simply gather into a room of his family's house as many as he could get of the village children and teach them the beginnings of reading and writing, supplementing this instruction by talks on history, geography, etc. with the purpose of helping the children to realize that China was only one of many nations and that she could play her part in international affairs with credit to herself only if the Chinese people took an intelligent, active and honest interest in their government.

One student told me of the experience he and a number of colleagues had in his home town in the summer of 1921. When they opened the school they went around to the various families to persuade them to let the children come. They asked that the girls as well as the boys should be given the chance to learn. There was little hesitation about letting the boys go, but only a few, in the beginning, would allow the girls to attend, particularly as they would be sitting in the same classrooms with the boys. A few did come, however, and gradually, as the parents found that no catastrophe followed such a departure from tradition, more and more of the girls of the town were in the classes until, by the end of the summer, nearly half of those attending the school were girls. And by the end of the summer, too, many of the parents, even the women, had gotten into the habit of dropping into the classrooms and sitting quietly in the back seats listening to what was being said.

This particular student did not go home for the vacation during the summer that has just past, but he said he had had word from his town that the school had been re-opened by the others who worked with him the preceding year, that several of the young men who had been away to school but who the year before had refused to help had joined the teaching staff, and that not only were all the parents ready to have their girls and boys attend but some of them had asked for special classes for the parents.

One of the most encouraging things about all this is that, from talks which I have had with a number of other students, it would seem that the experience of this particular student was by no means unusual. At first there may be some slight hesitation in the villages, but this quickly disappears. In many cases the village priests have voluntarily turned over the temples for school rooms; in others, the village elders have put the village theatre or the other largest building at the disposal of the student teachers; in not a few, the village authorities have actively co-operated by furnishing school supplies of various kinds.

And in all cases the work is done by the students—after a year's work at school—entirely without pay and purely for the sake of spreading education. It is not easy to estimate what the effects of such practical idealism will be, but, it is certain they will not be slight nor of little benefit to the country.

Peking, September 23, 1922.

American Trade With China First 8 Months 1922

The July American exports to China were Gold $9,300,000, and imports from China Gold $15,000,000. Imports decreased during August by Gold $560,000, or 3.733 percent. Exports decreased during August by Gold $870,000, or 9.35 percent. Complete figures for the first eight months of 1922 follow:

1922	Exports from U.S. to China.	Imports from China to U.S.
January	G. $ 7,600,000	G. $10,600,000
February	7,400,000	8,300,000
March	9,500,000	8,500,000
April	9,300,000	10,400,000
May	8,700,000	8,000,000
June	11,000,000	9,700,000
July	9,300,000	15,000,000
August	8,400,000	14,440,000
	G. $71,200,000	G. $84,940,000

American Silver Movements

(Analyzed by countries, 7 months, 1922 and 1921).

EXPORTS

China	$20,392,482*	$11,337,690*
England	6,998,622	6,475,512
India	5,757,740	1,848,053
Fr. Indo-China	1,320,000	.....
Canada	1,321,888**	1,479,554
Japan	47,237	2,109,388
Others	2,591,857	2,904,270
	$38,429,826	$26,154,467

*Hong Kong included.

**Chiefly Far East shipments from Pacific ports.

IMPORTS

Mexico	$29,399,915	$20,762,124
Canada	3,115,431	2,572,984
Peru	3,971,207	3,087,019
Chile	2,401,791	1,191,506
Others	2,946,019	4,350,009
	$41,834,363	$31,963,642
Average price (first 7 mos. 1922)		.....68.25
Average price (first 7 mos. 1921)		.....60.17

Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

Although voting in this competition for the selection of the twelve greatest living Chinese (see announcement on middle pages of this issue of the *Weekly Review*) was confined last week entirely to readers of the *Review* residing in Shanghai, readers in the outports are now beginning to send in their ballots and several are included in the summary of the standing of the candidates printed herewith. Although foreigners are permitted to register their votes in accordance with the terms of the competition, practically all of the ballots received to date are from Chinese. Several in sending in their selections have written letters giving reasons for their choice that make interesting reading. One writer, a Chinese living in Ningpo wrote across the top of his ballot, "Honesty combined with capability governed my selection," and then after one of the names in his list he wrote, "Not very honest but exceptionally capable." Another wrote, "I am naming.....as my first choice as political leader since he has for many years been the exponent of democracy in China....."

Several students of Chinese politics have been able to make some interesting analyses of the results although the ballots have only begun to come in. The fact that several of the younger professional men with modern educations acquired abroad have received so many votes is considered significant in some quarters, while others gain satisfaction from the votes received by certain military leaders. It will be noticed that the list published this week contains several new names, among them persons not generally credited as belonging to the "Twelve Greatest," due to readers including personal friends or relatives. It is the purpose of the *Review* after a few weeks to drop the names which have received but two or three votes and only publish the standing of the leading candidates. The standing of the various nominees, including all votes received up to Tuesday noon, October 17 is as follows:

CHANG CHIEN	(張 謇)	15	LU YUNG HSIANG	(盧永祥)	1
CHANG CHING KIANG	(張靜江)	1	LI, JAMES C. C.	( )	1
CHEN CHIUNG MING	(陳炯明)	15	MEI LAN FANG	(梅蘭芳)	1
CHEN, K. P.	(陳光甫)	4	MOH, H. Y.	(穆藕初)	15
CHIANG MON LING	(蔣夢麟)	4	MA CHUN WU	(馬君武)	1
CHIN YUN PENG	(靳雲鵬)	1	MA YIN CHU	(馬寅初)	1
CHOW TSU CHI	(周自齊)	1	NIEH, C. C.	(聶雲臺)	13
CHANG PO LING	(張伯令)	3	PAN CHANG FU	(潘昌煦)	1
GEN. CHANG TSO LING	(張作霖)	5	QUO TAI CHI	(郭泰祺)	2
CHANG KIA NGAU	(張嘉璈)	1	SUNG HAN CHANG	(宋漢章)	10
CHEN TU HSIU	(陳獨秀)	1	SUN HUNG YI	(孫洪伊)	3
CHANG SHAO CHENG	(張紹曾)	1	SUN YAT SEN	(孫中山)	31
CHEN TING FU	(陳定甫)	1	SZE, ALFRED SAO-KE	(施肇基)	10
CHANG PING LING	(章炳麟)	4	SUN FO	(孫 武)	1
CHOW, HENRY	(周 培)	1	SUN KO	(孫 科)	1
CHANG FU LAI	(張福來)	1	SUNG TIEN CHIEN	(沈天眷)	1
CHU HANG	(朱 涵)	1	SIA TSE PENG	(謝之鵬)	1
CHANG CHI	(張 繼)	2	SIA CHING CHEN	(謝錦箴)	1
CHAO HENG-TI	(趙恒惕)	3	SIA CHU YUEN	(謝次雲)	1
CHANG TAN FU	(張丹斧)	1	SHEN CHU SHU	(盛竹書)	1
CHANG HSING YEN	(章行嚴)	1	SUNG TSE WEN	(宋子文)	1
CHANG TAI YEN	(章太炎)	1	SAH FU-MOH	(薩福懋)	1
CHEN DIH SIEN	(陳蟄仙)	1	SAH TONG SUNG	(薩桐孫)	1
CHOW TSE-HEN	(周志恨)	1	SHEN YUN ZEN	( )	1
CHOW SHOU CHUAN	(周瘦鵑)	1	TAN KAN KEE	( )	1
CHANG SIH CHAO	(章士釗)	1	TAN YEN KAI	(譚延闓)	1
CHOW PING HUNG	(周評衡)	2	TAN CHI YAO	(唐繼堯)	1
DANG SAM PAK	(鄧三伯)	1	TANG SHAO-YI	(唐紹儀)	12
DUNG KAN	(董 康)	6	TONG, HOLLINGTON K.	(董顯光)	1
FANG YUEN LIEN	(范源濂)	6	TSAI YUAN PEI	(蔡元培)	22
GEN. FENG YU HSIANG	(馮玉祥)	29	MARSHALL TUAN CHI-JUI	(段祺瑞)	7
FONG F. SEC	(鄺富灼)	1	TING, V. K.	( )	1
GOW EN HUNG	(高恩洪)	2	TSIANG, JACKSON	(蔣以模)	1
HO HAI MING	(何海鳴)	1	TSAO, S. K.	(曹錫賚)	1
HSIUNG HSI LING	(熊希齡)	6	TSEU YIH ZAN	(周頤然)	1
HSU, GEORE CHIEN	(徐 黻)	9	WANG, THOMAS Y. L.	( )	1
HU HAN MING	(胡漢民)	6	WANG CHUN HUI	(王寵惠)	29
HU LIN	(胡林政之)	1	WANG YU TSE	(王毓芝)	1
HU SUH	(胡 適)	8	WU, C. C.	(伍朝樞)	10
HWANG YIN PEI	(黃炎培)	7	WU LIEN TEH	(伍連德)	5
HSU HSANG FU	(徐庠甫)	1	GEN. WU PEI FU	(吳佩孚)	28
HSIA SHUN CHING	(夏舜卿)	1	WANG, C. T.	(王正廷)	12
HSU SHU CHENG	(徐樹錚)	7	WU YU JEN	(于右任)	1
HWANG DAH WEI	(黃大偉)	1	WANG CHING WEI	(汪精衛)	8
HSU, M.	(徐民誥)	1	WANG DAH SHIH	(汪大燮)	1
HSU CHONG CHI	(許崇智)	2	WANG TSAI YUNG	(王在鎔)	1
HU CHI YUAN	(胡芷沅)	1	WANG CHING DONG	(王錦堂)	1
HAN KUO CHUN	(韓國鈞)	1	WOO PAO-FONG	(吳保豐)	1
KAN CHU NAM	(簡照南)	4	WEI YUI HSIANG	(魏右襄)	1
KOO, WELLINGTON V. K.	(顧維鈞)	26	WANG DUNG KAN	(王鈍根)	1
KOO PAO HU	(顧寶瑚)	1	YANG CHONG PAK	(楊澄白)	1
KUO, P. W.	(郭秉文)	1	YEN HSI SHAN	(閻錫山)	21
KAN YU-WEI	(康有爲)	1	YEN, W. W.	(顏惠慶)	7
LI HOU CHI	(李厚基)	1	YUI, DAVID Z. T.	(余日章)	13
LI LIEH CHUN	(李烈鈞)	11	YIH CHOO CHANG	(葉楚傖)	1
LI SHEK TSUNG	(李雪珍)	1	YEN HSIU	(嚴 修)	1
PRES. LI YUAN HUNG	(黎元洪)	14	YUNG CHONG CHIN	(榮宗敬)	1
LIU, C. S.	(劉景山)	1	YANG CHUAN SUNG	(楊全生)	1
LIN BOON KENG	(林文慶)	1	YEH KUNG CHO	(葉恭綽)	1
LIU CHUN NIEN	(劉春年)	1	YU YA CHING	(庾洽卿)	1
LIANG CHI CHAO	(梁啓超)	4	YANG HSIN CHOO	(楊信之)	1
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22-386

An Analysis of the Consortium Situation

MORE than two years have now elapsed since, on September 28, 1920, the four governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France and Japan, through their legations here, presented a joint note to the Chinese Foreign Office, giving information that a new consortium had been formed and that it was ready for action. Since that time the consortium and the government have been much like two bashful lovers, sitting in silence only glancing at each other once in a while furtively and then again quickly looking the other way.

In view of the time which has elapsed since the Consortium was originally thought of, it would seem to be fitting that we should give some attention to what was intended by its founders to accomplish, what it had actually accomplished, and why thus far it may not have done more. I shall deal rather with the meaning of the facts which are before us than with any discussion of alternative possibilities of the future.

It is well-known that the new Consortium was a direct outgrowth of the intimate cooperation of the principal associated powers during the great war. Particularly, after China had herself become a co-belligerant, did the associated powers feel a distinct sense of responsibility for her welfare. Those who first suggested and supported the formation of a new Consortium, as is clear from the correspondence of the time, were to remove the danger of evils which unrestrained international competition, after the war, would surely have brought about. They desired also to protect the future of Chinese national life by preventing the development of mutually exclusive spheres of influence which would tend to weaken if not to destroy the unity of China.

The American government on July 10, 1918, proposed to the other governments the formation of national banking groups, which were to form a consortium. After a certain interchange of correspondence which dealt particularly with eventual activities of the new Consortium in Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia a final agreement was reached in May, 1920, in consequence of which the joint note of September 28, 1920, already mentioned, was dispatched to the Chinese government.

The main outline of the system as adopted by the four governments was as follows: Each nation should organize within itself a banking group as widely representative of nationals interested in China as possible. The individual governments would exercise good offices for these groups and in case of outside competition would give their collective support (Note of the American State Department to the French, Japanese and British Embassies, dated July 3, 1919.) The agreement among these powers was that they would give their support to the Consortium groups in the matter of all Chinese government loans, whether administrative or industrial in nature. Industrial loans were specifically included, because of the many so-called "industrial" loans which had been made during the year 1917 to 1918, the proceeds of which had been diverted to other uses to the great disadvantage of the Chinese government and people.

The original prime purpose of the Consortium was through cooperation among the financial institutions of the countries particularly interested in China to safeguard the unity of the Chinese Republic, to gather up the total energy of foreign financial effort for the support of a unified government in China and to prevent a situation in which, on the contrary, the financial energies of each power might have been directed primarily to the development of its own interests within any certain region of China. Each national group was to be made as completely as possible inclusive of all the financial institutions which would take any interest in China. In this manner it was hoped that, as to the nation directly concerned and as to the opportunities of their own nationals, the danger of monopoly could be avoided, through this cooperative arrangement it was to be made possible to any banking institution, to participate in Chinese financing. Admission to the Consortium was held open to other nations, should their interest in China make their participation desirable. In order to avoid destructive competition and reckless financing, the governments agree to withhold their support from independent efforts to make loans. The governments did not, of course, in taking this action, assume to limit the rights of the Chinese government to make financial arrangements with such other parties as it might desire to deal with. It was felt however that should the Consortium come to act as the principal banker or fiscal agent of the Chinese government it would be entitled to be informed of any outside financial undertakings or commitment which the Chinese government had contemplated.

Though the Consortium was, in pursuance of these agreements among the respective governments, formally constituted on October 15th, 1920, yet it has not hitherto taken any action. Certain negative results of its formation have, however, been of great importance, in that the indiscriminate making of foreign loans was stopped. One positive result growing out of the negotiations among the powers was the understanding that Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia should not be excluded from the operations of the Consortium except insofar as certain specifically mentioned enterprises were concerned. The general proviso contained in a note from the Japanese government to the effect that the Japanese government "should have no occasion to apprehend that the Consortium would embark upon any activities affecting the national defence and the economic existence of Japan," expresses a self-evident consideration, since the Consortium can act only by the unanimous consent of its members. The withdrawal of the original Japanese exception based on a territorial or geographical fact constituted a distinct gain for the principle of national integrity, which was further emphasised at the Washington Conference.

Among the positive results of the formation of the Consortium there, must be mentioned especially the creation of a Chinese Bankers' Association. The initiative thus taken by Chinese bankers is a most promising factor. I believe that any practical plan worked out and endorsed by the Chinese bankers, in the matter of a special enterprise or of a general plan of financial action will receive support from the foreign bankers and that the simplest way for Chinese financial life to develop is through such initiative.

In view of the motive which actuated the men who proposed the creation of this new instrumentality it is important now to inquire into the reasons why no action has hitherto been taken by the Consortium. In certain sections of the Chinese public, some of them closely allied with foreign interests then quite active in China, opposition to the idea of a Consortium began to manifest itself as soon as the plans for forming such an institution became known during the latter part of 1918. The fears expressed by the opposition, which were given some color by statements made by those who favored the new arrangement, were concerned particularly with an alleged desire of the foreign nations to extend their control over the Chinese government by having various government services brought under foreign management and by making additional revenues flow into foreign banks acting as government depositories.

The inaction of the Consortium, moreover, has been popularly interpreted as due to a desire of these foreign interests, to await the complete breakdown of the Chinese government, when such conditions as they might desire, could be imposed. It is important to inquire whether there exists any reasonable ground for the apprehensions which have spread among the Chinese people and which though they may have at first been inspired by selfishly interested parties have actually received lodgement in the public mind.

Nearly five years have elapsed since the idea of a new Consortium was first conceived. It is quite natural that in view of the changed conditions which have resulted from the war the consortium might wear a somewhat different aspect from that at its inception. Some people would condemn this organization as fostering monopoly. Yet, originally the Consortium was created for the sole purpose of financing and, as the correspondence shows, there was a distinct intention to guard against monopoly in construction or in furnishing materials. Under the Consortium arrangements as they stand, the Chinese government, when in need of a foreign loan, could submit the matter to the Consortium representatives. They would consider whether the banks could furnish the money under all the circumstances of the particular case. Should they furnish the loan the Chinese government would remain free to award contracts for any public works contemplated, by bid and tender. An absolute distinction between financing and construction could be maintained in every case. Should the Consortium, however, decline to make the loan, the Chinese government would remain free to take up the matter with other financial institutions. Fairness would demand that in case the Consortium were actually carrying the burden of providing the main foreign financing for China, it should be kept informed of all other foreign financial engagements which the Chinese government might contemplate or conclude. Such is, in fact, merely a demand of sound public finance. The relationship which those who took the initiative in the foundation of the new Consortium contemplated, was such as that which has been held in many cases in the past by some great banking houses to a national government,—as for instance that of the Rothschilds to Chihli or the Barings to Argentina. It implied helpful cooperation, with perfect national trust and confidence.

It is plain that under present conditions, or in fact at any time, an organization of this kind could succeed only in case it should work in a spirit of complete cooperation with the Chinese government. Even were it true, as may be doubted, that certain elements within the Consortium actually desire to impose upon China a foreign control, in the way in which such a control has been portrayed by critics, it certainly would be a futile action to attempt. It is a different question whether China might not do as other nations have many times done and upon her own authority should not give a free hand to experts within their proper fields in order that all the processes of administration may be improved as speedily as possible. Experts who will consider themselves as the representatives of the Chinese government, as the trustees of the Chinese people, and as the teachers of Chinese youth to train them for greater efficiency, may be safely given authority, and with good results to the credit and authority of the government itself at home and abroad.

It must be remembered that the Consortium does not represent the creditors of China, as only a small proportion of the Chinese public indebtedness is owed to these banks. It is simply a powerful international syndicate which enjoys special treatment on the part of the government of its componnent groups. This fact, however, gives the syndicate a semi-public character. The groups in the Consortium therefore do not stand before the public as private financiers bent merely on profitable business. Their public position and privilege implies public duties. In the first place they occupy the position of trustees toward their own people so as to see to it that proper safeguards are taken when money is invested; toward their own people as well as the Chinese, so as to avoid being made the instruments for having public monies diverted from their proper uses, as in the misapplication of loan funds. Beyond this, on account of the special position which they enjoy, it may be expected of them with some justice that they should exert themselves for the benefit of the nations and governments concerned, both Chinese and foreign.

The doubt and suspicion which has gradually grown up among the people regarding the aim of the Consortium can be effectively dispelled only by action, by *something done* in the spirit of cooperation and helpfulness. Under present circumstances it would seem easier for the Consortium to take an informal initiative in this matter than it would be for the Chinese government.

The duties of trusteeship resting upon the Consortium make it necessary for them not to make loans without considering the future ability of the Chinese government to pay. It may however, be that in the past in Chinese finance,

as well as elsewhere, the importance of specific security or specific pledges has been somewhat overestimated. The analogy between private collateral and such specific security for a public loan is not exact, and may be misleading. Financiers are beginning to realize that the general credit of a country must be the chief security and that, therefore any cooperation in maintaining and strengthening that credit by sound measures is far more conducive to sound security than a meticulous search for some as yet unassigned specific pledges. It may be that an application of the experience in the customs revenue service in the interior would not be as completely successful as is supposed by many.

P. S. R.

The Panama Canal Stimulates U. S. Re-Export Trade

Re-exportation of foreign merchandise from the United States has made big gains since the opening of the Panama Canal which permits merchandise from the Orient to land on the Atlantic frontage and thence pass to Europe or the Americas as may be wanted, while on the other hand merchandise from Europe liable to be wanted in the Orient or the western coast of the Americas may be received at the eastern ports and from time to time re-exported. Prior to the opening of the Panama Canal, says the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, America seldom re-exported more than G. $35,000,000 worth of foreign merchandise a year and in the decade preceding the opening of the canal it averaged only $30,000,000 a year. With the opening, August 15, 1914, of that convenient passageway between the two great oceans and the countries fronting thereon, the re-exportation of foreign merchandise advanced to $52,000,000 in the fiscal year 1915, $81,000,000 in 1918, $150,000.000 in 1919, $130,000,000 in 1921, and with the big slump in all international trade dropped to $71,000,000 in the fiscal year 1922, but is now running at the rate of about $90,000,000 a year which is three times as much as the average prior to the opening of the canal.

The "staying quality" of this re-export trade which has followed the opening of the canal, adds the *Trade Record*, is illustrated by the fact that re-exports in the fiscal year 1922 were 104 percent greater than in 1914, while the exports of domestic merchandise in 1922 were only 60 percent greater than in 1914.

The character of the merchandise re-exported of itself illustrates the convenience which the canal has proved to the Pacific countries in supplying a direct route to great distributing points such as those of the Atlantic coast. Of foreign rice, for example, the product of the Orient, we re-exported in the fiscal year just ended no less than 53,000,000 pounds, most of it going to Cuba, Mexico, and smaller quantities to other Latin American countries. Of foreign cotton, we re-exported in the fiscal year 1922, 5½ million pounds, most of which came from China and Peru and smaller quantities from India. Of cacao we exported about 20,000,000 pounds, a part coming from the western coast of South America, and of coffee the exportations amounted to 35,000,000 pounds, a part of it produced on the western frontage of Central and South America. Most of this coffee and cacao was re-exported to European countries, though smaller quantities to Canada and Cuba. Over, 3,000,000 pounds of dried or frozen eggs, coming chiefly from China, were re-exported in the fiscal year 1922 to Europe; and 6 000,000 pounds of jute bags and 5,000,000 pounds of burlaps, originating chiefly in India, were among the articles re-exported, going chiefly to the countries fronting upon the Caribbean. Nearly 30,000,000 pounds of hides, the product largely of the Orient and of western South America. were re-exported in 1922. Raw silk, chiefly produced in Japan and China, re-exported from the United States in the fiscal year just ended, amounted to over $4,000,000 in value, against 2½ million dollars in the preceding year, and most of it went to Europe.

The list of articles of foreign production now being re-exported from the United States is a very long one, including many hundreds of separate items and represents the product of scores of foreign countries. The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported from the United States in the 8 years since the opening of the Panama Canal is $770,000,000 as against $254,000,000 in the 8 years preceding its opening. The United States now ranks second among countries of the world in the value of foreign merchandise re-exported. Great Britain of course holds a much higher rank as a re-exporter by reason of the fact that many of her colonies ship the bulk of their merchandise to London from which point it is re-distributed to all parts of the world and especially to the neighboring countries of Europe.

Bushwhacking the American Merchant Marine

(From the *New York Tribune*, September 13.)

The American merchant marine is again threatened with discriminations by other maritime nations. Aside from certain economic difficulties, such as higher wages, higher capital costs, higher subsistence for crews and our own restrictive legislation, many governmental and private activities abroad are a bar to our progress on the seas. Free and open competition is a motto, not a fact.

The Shipping Board is empowered by Congress to protect the interests of American ships. It has made a good beginning. Before 1916 our steamers had no recourse when foreign officials of steamship lines imposed handicaps. Now we have a body which can act effectively, though in doing this it must have the support of an enlightened and determined public opinion. Such a campaign is not anti-British, anti-German nor anti-anything. It is simply pro-American.

When the conference of British steamship lines refused to let American ships participate in the Egyptian cotton trade, though they were willing to take the business at a much lower cost, the Shipping Board forced a compromise by means of a rate war. United States ships now have 50 percent of that trade.

The State Department took the right step when it refused to reprimand the consuls at Newcastle-on-Tyne without reasonable proof that they had exceeded their authority in aiding our vessels. Unsigned affidavits do not make legal evidence. There is substantial reason for the belief that competing steamship lines had a part in that affair.

When Australia puts higher duties on goods imported in American than in British or Canadian ships, while our hands are tied by the "jellyfish" treaty of 1815 with Great Britain, it is time to look into the situation and to consider the revision of that document.

When British and Japanese stevedores bungle the delivery of four hundred tons of tea to an American passenger line in the Orient and cause a costly delay the Shipping Board must find the best method of correcting the trouble.

When a British steamship line at a South African port filled every pier with scows and barges on the day the first vessel of a new American line was due fair play was thrown to the winds. The consul who forced an opening for the ship on that occasion deserves the greatest praise.

When the Italian government imposes conditions on passenger liners that can hardly be met by any except Italian companies the Shipping Board must assert its protective power.

Since 1850, when American shipping was the equal of any and carried its fair share of our trade, the country has spent its energy on internal development. We must now turn a larger part of our attention to foreign fields. Ocean transportation under the American flag is a great factor in that development.

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Miss Smith of Shanghai Receives First Appointment Made by Department of Commerce

Miss Viola Smith in the Shanghai office of the American Commercial Attache since '1920, received news on Saturday, October 14, to the effect that she had been appointed assistant trade commissioner, Shanghai. She has the distinction of receiving the first appointment given to a woman by the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Washington D. C.

Miss Smith has paved the way for other women, and will serve as an inspiration for those who wish to rise above the average secretarial position. She was the first woman the Department of Commerce ever sent out to a foreign field in this capacity, and since that time has made steady progress, which resulted in her recent appointment, following the trade commissioner examinations.

Since Miss Smith's original appointment in a secretarial capacity to a foreign field six other women have been appointed to similar positions. They are: Miss Feuille to Madrid, Spain; Miss Maud Miles to Tokio, Japan; Miss Vivian M. Behenna, recently arrived in the China office of the Commercial Attache, Peking; Miss Margaret Goldsmith to the Berlin office; and Miss Marjorie Nichols, secretary to American Trade Commission, Melbourne, Australia.

Miss Smith is a native of California, having received the greater portion of her education in California schools. She holds the degree of LL. B., Washington College of Law, Washington, D. C.

Miss Smith has spent sometime in Washington, D. C. with the Department of Labor, Department of Commerce, and in other lines of work.

The Chinese Recorder for October

If half the good ideas that are spoken and written nowadays were put into operation the world and we ourselves would be transformed. Or again, what a deal of hammering on our skulls is necessary before our brains register an impulse to action.

This month's *Recorder* delivers some more hammer blows on certain well-known subjects, notably that of "Unity." In the editorials is a call for a big enough objective so that men may forget their differences in a great and common task. In Miss A. G. Bowden-Smith's article, regarding unity of faith necessary in a re-united church, shines a glowing assurance that not in the past but in the present is found the greater degree of unity, and the future promises much more. "The hour surely is near when neither in Jerusalem nor in any mountain—bound to no place or form—in the Spirit and in Truth shall we worship the Father."

An interesting stimulus to "Modern Education in China" is given by Dr. John C. Ferguson, who, like many another, urges more training of students in this country, and even maintains that "at the present stage of national progress in China, a greatly increased quantity of education is of first importance, even if the quality is more or less inferior."

Worthy of study is the letter of Chien Yuan Tung a leader of the New Thought Movement, stating his attitude toward the Christian religion. Of an exceedingly practical and common sense nature are Mrs. Heeren's suggestions for reaching China's unenlightened masses. To one who has ever seen such a gathering there comes a vivid recollection of children racing and playing noisily, of babies smeary and sickly, possibly eating bananas, of women's faces, tired, stolid, or amused. By Mrs. Heeren's methods much good can be done even for such as these.

H. B. L.

American Woman's Club Notes

Plans and outline of the program for the ensuing year, were discussed at the general meeting of the American Woman's Club, held at the Carlton Cafe, on Tuesday, afternoon, October 17. Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, president, presided over the meeting. Mrs. P.A.F. Cabledu, a former member of the club of Shanghai and now president of the International Woman's Club at Yokohama, was present and gave a few words on her work in Yokohama.

Mrs. W. W. Bartlett, chairman of the literary department, was represented by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, vice-chairman who called attention to the program of that department for the year, copies of which were given out to the members. The literary department meetings will be held twice a month on Fridays, at 5 o'clock in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society. The next meeting is scheduled for October 27.

Mrs. W. R. Chapman, chairman of the music department, reported on the program outlined for that department for the year. Four meetings will be devoted to various operas, and three on American music. These meetings are held on Thursdays, following the first Tuesdays of the month at the home of Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, 13 Whangpoo Road. The next meeting will be held October 26, when the program will be devoted to the opera "Carmen," Miss Austin of the American school in charge.

Mrs. Harrison King, reported for the social service department, saying no definite plans had been mapped out for its year's work, and the first business meeting is to be held at St. John's University, on October 27.

Mrs. W. H. Merriman, chairman of the newly organized department, the gardening section, announces the next meeting to be held at the home of the Misses Allen, Edinburgh Road, on October 25. Mrs. Egbert Hayes, of the Home Economics Department, announced the meeting to be held the second Wednesday of each month at the Carlton Cafe, at 10:30 a. m. This department is the result of the Mother's Department organized last year. Mrs. V. G. Lyman, in charge of the social department gave a report of her committee, which includes several social events, one of which is to bring about closer acquaintance between new and old members. Mrs. Swan in charge of the art department announced the first meeting to be held for organization on October 31, at the Carlton Cafe, at 10:30 o'clock.

Miss Lucile Douglas, chairman of the publicity committee stated that the various departments should communicate with the following ladies when desiring publicity for their respective departments:

Home Economics Dept.,—Call Miss Stopps *Shanghai Mercury*, Central 876.

Art and Literary Depts.—Call Miss Douglass, *Shangha Times*, Central 227.

Music and Social Dept. Gardening Section.—Call Miss M. Powell, *Weekly Review*, Central 4741.

Social Service Dept. and general meetings of club.—Call Miss Ruth Benedict, *North China Daily News*, C. 384.

People Respond to Needed Budget Fund of Y. W. C. A.

To enlarge the scope of activities in Shanghai and outports, the Y. W. C. A. launched its campaign for funds last week. Up to the present time, more than $3,000 has been obtained of the amount needed for this year's budget, $16,000. The necessity of the enlargement of the work this year to include an international association for western women in Shanghai, a new venture, and to continue the undertakings of last year, which includes salaries of Chinese secretaries, maintenance of the Normal School of Physical Education and Hygiene at 37 Kinchow Road, and the support of the distinctly women's section of the Council on Health Education, comprise a few of the undertakings of the Y. W. C. A. for which funds are needed.

Fifteen teams are conducting the campaign and are quite pleased with results thus far. They feel sure the goal will be reached before October 26, when the campaign closes.

Several new secretaries have arrived on the field, Miss Francis Cross of the New York office, who has come to organize the international association for western women in Shanghai, and Miss Mildred Hand, who arrived from Japan to assist in the publication department of the Y. W. C. A.

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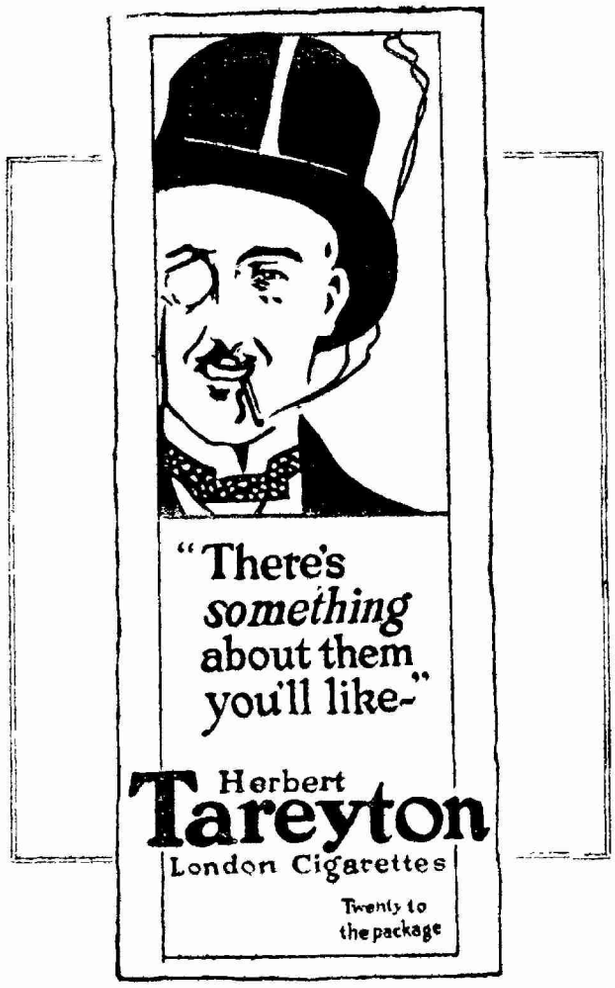

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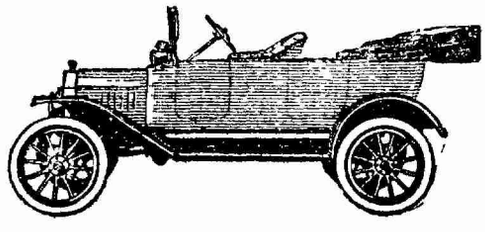

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Views In Review

(*Contributed*)

China is an infant republic, which fact explains why she is still in arms.

When the movie people speak of "lucky stars" they mean the ones still having jobs.

An American ship burned at sea—one of the dangers of getting the boats at sea too dry.

Why not let Germany join the League since it seems to have dropped to her level financially?

The Bible says man can't live by bread alone, and if he gets married the bread often is worse.

Wall Street pronounces Henry Ford the richest man in the world. The man has made a rattling success.

The way the Kaiser's writings sell while war debts remain unpaid proves the pen is wealthier than the sword.

Those who declare that the financial revival has arrived apparently have noted the large number of bankers on their knees.

The self-made man branding college education as a long loaf with father furnishing the dough might be less antagonistic if the product were not half-baked.

The Chinese parliament had to cut short its session the other day because members talked too much. In other countries that's just what keeps the sessions dragging on forever.

One reading stories of how baseball clubs insure the lives of players for hundreds of thousands of dollars is impressed with the fact it would be practical to take out tornado insurance also, to be able to cash in when they blow up.

From the clamor that is being made on behalf of foreign shipping companies against a recent prohibition ruling of the United States we should judge that the ships people are unable to see dry land three miles from the shore.

The statistican who announced that in the United States negroes have 113 newspapers and 14 magazines offered evidence to prove that the American press, instead of being wholly yellow as sometimes charged, is getting to be considerably black.

Admiral and Dollar Lines Organize New Company

The Admiral-Oriental Company, newly organized company, is the result of the merging of the interests of the Robert Dollar Company and the Pacific Steamship Company of Seattle which operates the Admiral Line. Stanley Dollar, the new president of the company, is also vice-president of the Robert Dollar Company, and will still retain his connection with that company, a note to this effect appeared in the *Review* of October 7. No modifications in schedules or other changes that might affect the public are to be made and the offices of the Admiral Line here will continue with G. A. Heyburn, general manager.

Consolidated Steel Will be Reorganized

At a meeting of the directors of the Consolidated Steel Corportation held in New York early in September it was decided that the affairs of the company, which is the export organization of the independent companies, should be liquidated. This action is understood to be due to the present low state of export business and to complications arising out of the mergers of the Bethlehem-Lackawanna and Inland-Republic-Midvale companies. It is considered probable that the company will be reorganized on a smaller scale.

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London, England
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Montreal, Canada
New Glasgow, Canada
New Orleans, La.
Peking, China
Port Elizabeth, South Africa
Portland, Oregon
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rome, Italy
Rotterdam, Holland
San Francisco, California
Santiago, Chile
Sao Paulo, Brazil
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FORGINGS
FROGS AND SWITCHES—Steam and Electric Railways
HOOPS AND BANDS
MACHINE FORGINGS
MINE TIMBERS
NAILS AND SPIKES
NAIL WIRE
PIG IRON
PILING—Steel Sheet
PIPE—Black and Galvanized Wrought, for Steam, Gas and Water, American or English Threads, Lapwelded and Seamless Boiler Tubes, Matheson Lead Joint Pipe, Seamless Steel Tubing
PLATES—Boiler, Tank, Ship, Flange and Fire Box Steel
POLES—Steel Tubular
RAILS—Light and Heavy Rails for Railways, Tramways, Mine and Industrial Railways. Special Track Work
REINFORCEMENT FOR CONCRETE—Triangle Wire Mesh
RIVETS
ROPE—Wire for Mine Hoists, Derricks, Cranes, etc.
SCREW SPIKES
SCREW STOCK—Cold Drawn
SHAFTING
SHAPES—Standard Structural
SHEET BARS
SHEETS—"Apollo" Brand, Plain, Galvanized, Corrugated, Black
SKELP
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SLEEPERS—Steel
SPRING STEEL
STEAM PIPE AND TUBES
STOVE PIPE SHEETS
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TERNE PLATES
TIN MILL PRODUCTS
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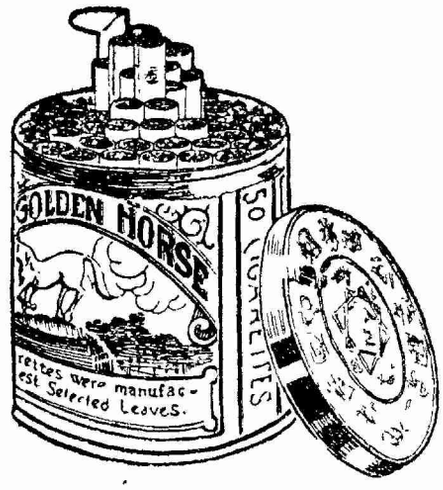

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TO-DAY?

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22-394

Men and Events

Judge Lobingier returned to Shanghai on Saturday, October 14, from Tientsin, where he has been holding a term of court.

C. F. Masters of the Consolidated Steel Corporation, Shanghai, departed for America, on the *s. s. President Taft* on Monday, October 16.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Bronson Rhea at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, 30 Route Fichon, on Thursday, October 12.

W. B. Sullivan of St. Louis, Missouri, arrived in Shanghai recently, accompanied by Mrs. Sullivan. They are stopping at the Astor House.

"A Page of Ancient Chinese History" was the subject of a lecture given by the Rej. J. Darroch, Litt. D., before a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, in the lecture hall of the society, on Thursday afternoon, October 19.

Roy C. Bennett, formerly editor of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, and for the past year traveling in the Far East collecting material for magazine articles, departed this week on a six week's trip to Chungking, Szechwan province.

F. L. Hutchins, former manager of the Northwest Trading Company, Shanghai and Seattle, has returned to China, where he plans to engage in the import and export business. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hutchins.

D. H. Lawson, business manager and director of advertising of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, Manila, P. I., accompanied by Mrs. Lawson passed through Shanghai enroute to Manila, after several weeks trip spent on a tour of Japan and China.

Judge Dan R. Williams, and daughter Miss Dorothy, arrived in Shanghai last week. Judge Williams went to the United States several months ago to attend the graduation exercises of his daughter at Leland Stanford University. They are staying at 8 Love Lane.

Miss Helen Wilkins of Mexico, Missouri, sailed on September 21, for Shanghai, where she will be married to Carl Eubank, manager of the Eastern Division of the Texas Oil Company, according to informaton received. Miss Wilkins will be accompanied by Mr. Eubank's father, D. Eubank of Mexico, Mo.

G. A. Fitch, associate general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, and honorary secretary of the Pan-Pacific Association, left for Honolulu on Monday, October 16, on the *s.s. President Taft*, where he will represent the Shanghai organization of the Pan-Pacific Conference, beginning at Honolulu, on October 25.

Bland Calder, assistant trade commissioner of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Peking, arrived in Shanghai this week enroute to America on leave. Mr. Calder plans to return to China after several months spent in Washington. He was formerly in the office of the Grace China Company, having spent sometime in Russia before coming to Shanghai.

Dr. Walter G. Hiltner, and Dr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Dunn, were at home on Thursday and Friday, October 12-13, from 4:30 o'clock to 7, at Dr. Hiltner's home, 543 Avenue Joffre, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Swan, recently returned to China. Dr. Swan has joined the firm of Hiltner and Dunn, office, Ezra building, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

The marriage of George Ephraim Sokolsky, and Miss Rosalind Phang, took place at the synagogue "Ohel Rachel" 38 Seymour Road, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, October 19, at three o'clock, in the presence of a large number of friends. A reception was held following the ceremony at 49 Rue de Grouchy, at 4:30 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Sokolsky departed for Peking on a short wedding trip.

Wang Yen-ping, assistant managing director of the *Shun Pao*, Shanghai, has recently arrived in the United States to enter the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, Mr. Wang was prominent in Y. M. C. A. work while in Shanghai, and is a member of the board of directors of the Shanghai Newspaper Men's Club, China's only reporters' organization. He is a graduate of St. John's University, Shanghai.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China and now legal representative of the Chinese government in Washington, D. C., was brought to Shanghai this week and is confined in a hospital here suffering from a serious physical breakdown. Dr. Reinsch was coming to Shanghai from Peking by way of Laoyang where he visited General Wu Pei-fu, but became ill and after being confined in a hospital in Hankow was brought to Shanghai.

A map of the Whangpoo River, from Woosung to Lunghua has just been received with compliments from the Whangpoo Conservancy Board. The map is the result of a

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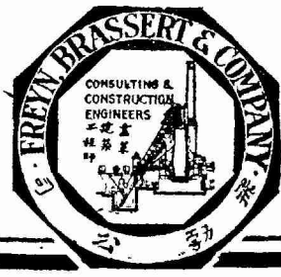

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survey of the river, made by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board in 1922, also showing the Shanghai Settlements and Chinese City from Municipal plans. The map was edited and drawn up by H. von Heidenstam, engineer-in-chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Shanghai office.

Portland, Oregon, is a candidate for the next convention of the National Foreign Trade Council. The National Foreign Trade Council is the principal organization in the United States interested in the development of foreign trade and the formulation of intelligent foreign trade policies on the part of the United States government. The annual convention is held in the spring and in case Portland is selected it is possible that American organizations in China may send delegates.

Among the passengers arriving on the *s. s. President Lincoln*, last week were the following: Frederick W. Stevens, American representative in the International Consortium, and Mrs. Stevens, returning to Peking after an extended trip in the United States; John S. Emens, of the W. S. Emens Company and Mrs. Emens, Mrs. Carl Seitz, wife of Mr. Seitz of the China Import and Export Company, Shanghai. John A. Fowler, special trade commissioner, enroute to the Dutch East Indies to make a general survey of trade conditions making his headquarters in Manila, also arrived on the *Lincoln*.

Julean Arnold, American Commerical Attache, Peking, sailed from Shanghai on Monday, October 16, on the *s. s. President Taft*, for a brief visit to the United States. He was accompanied by A. Bland Calder, assistant trade commissioner. During Mr. Arnold's absence in America, Frank Rhea, American trade commissioner, will be in charge of the China organization of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Peking. Lansing W. Hoyt, remains in charge of the Shanghai office, with Miss Viola Smith, assistant trade commissioner. Mr. Arnold, previous to leaving for America, had conferred on him the First Class Merit Decoration from the Chinese Red Cross, for conspicuous services in that organization.

Thanksgiving Day exercises this year will include church services in the morning, instead of afternoon, as heretofore as the official change in program. The committee in charge of the entire program consists of: American Consul-General or officer acting as such; Judge, United States Court for China, or representative; Senior American Naval Officer present in port; Commander, American Co., S. V. C.; Pastor, or Chairman of the Community Church (whenever he is an American citizen); Representative of each of the following American missionary societies:— Sec's (1) American Baptist Foreign Mission Society; (2) American Church Mission; (3) American Presbyterian Mission (North); (4) Methodist Episcopal Mission (American); Chairman, American Association of China: Chairman, American Chamber of Commerce of China; Chairman, American Woman's Club; chairman, American Bar Association.

News from North China

The American Legation at Peking has been advised that Ray Atherton, former secretary in the Chinese Capital, has been raised to the rank of First Secretary. He will continue his work at the State Department at Washington, D. C.

On October 10, the new Civil Governor of Chihli gave a reception to the members of the consular body and the prominent foreign residents at Tientsin. In the afternoon he gave a theatrical party at Governor-General Tsao's garden to the prominent Chinese of the city, who were entertained at dinner at 6 p. m. on the same day.

Under the auspices of the British Chamber of Commerce at Peking, a reception for members of the British Community in the Capital will be held at Sir Francis Aglen's residence on October 20 from 5 to 7 p. m. to bid farewell to Sir Beilby Alston, British Minister, who is soon leaving China for another ministerial post.

T. Pincione, chief secretary of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board, on October 11, issued a report on the future of the Hai Ho and its approaches. In the report he stated that "if the tributaries (of the Hai Ho) are further neglected, the maintenance of Tientsin as a sea port will prove sooner or later to be altogether impracticable."

The Ministry of Education at Peking has revised the holiday schedule of the schools in China. The winter vacation will be limited to fifteen days while the summer

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Who Are The Twelve Gr

THE STATEMENT IS FREQUENTLY MADE IN DISCUSSING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CHINA THAT THE COUNTRY LACKS LEADERS—THAT THERE ARE NO "STRONG MEN" IN CHINA—THAT MANY OF THE GREAT MEN OF THE DAYS OF THE EMPIRE HAVE PASSED AWAY AND THAT THE REPUBLIC HAS FAILED TO PRODUCE NEW LEADERS IN THE VARIOUS FIELDS OF ENDEAVOR.

In order to determine who, in the opinion of the readers of the *Weekly Review,* are the twelve greatest living Chinese, the ballot on the opposite page will appear in each issue of the *Review* until January 1, 1923.

Conditions: Readers are urged to write in the names of their selections in the twelve spaces provided. After the reader has voted he or she is urged to hand succeeding ballots to associates in order that the voting may be as widespread as possible.

Voters are urged to make their selections as broadly as possible in order that all principal lines of endeavor may be represented, such as government officials, political or military leaders, business men, bankers, professional men and so on.

The voting is open to foreigners as well as Chinese the only condition being that the voter indicates his or her classification, that is, "Foreigner," "Chinese," or "Chinese Student."

Names of voters need not be signed to ballots, but the Contest Editor of the *Review* would appreciate an accompanying letter giving reasons for selections if convenient. The names of writers of such letters will of course be held strictly confidential.

The standing in the competition will be announced weekly in the *Review.* The final result will be announced as soon after January 1, 1923 as possible. Ballots may be filled out in either Chinese or English.

All ballots should be mailed at once to the Contest Editor of the *Weekly Review,* No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

Contest closes January 1, 1923 and all ballots must be mailed before that date.

Greatest Living Chinese?

BALLOT

The twelve greatest Living Chinese, in my opinion are as follows:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

11 _____

12 _____

Please indicate whether voter is ☐ Chinese ☐ Foreigner ☐ Chinese Student.

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vacation will be forty days. The spring and mid-winter vacations shall each be one week. The festivals for the four seasons are to have each a single holiday.

T. A. Barson, managing director of the Peking Syndicate, has been replaced by J. P. Kenrick. Mr. Barson is returning to England on account of poor health' On October 9 at 8 p.m. Mr. Kenrick gave an interesting farewell dinner to Mr. Barson. Many speeches were made. The principal speakers were Colonel Ruxton, Captain Gillis and Major Wearne.

Dr. Schurman, American Minister in Peking, left on Monday morning for a trip to Chungking. On the morning of October 11, Albert Ruddock, First Secretary, together with Mrs. Ruddock and her mother, Mrs. Kirk, returned from a trip to the Yangtse Gorges. Mr. and Mrs, Ruddock sail for America from Shanghai on the *President Lincoln* on October 28.

W. F. Tyler, former Coast Inspector, resigned from the adviserships of the Ministry of Communications a month ago on account of poor health. Captain Gillis, former American Naval Attache, has been appointed Mr. Toler's successor as adviser to the Ministry on naval affairs. Mr. Tyler has also resigned from the membership of the Chihli River Commission and the Ministry of Navy.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, visited Paotingfu on October 4, and was royally entertained by Marshal Tsao Kun. On October 6 he left Peking for Loyang to see General Wu Pei-fu and General Feng Yu-Hsiang. A telegram received today from Hankow states that Dr. Reinsch is seriously ill at the International Hospital at Hankow at which he arrived on October 11.

Wang Yang-ping, Chief of the Police Department in the Ministry of the Interior, has been dismissed, and he is now under investigation in connection with the charges preferred against him by his subordinates for corruption. Further investigations of the said charges are said to have the possibility of involving prominent ex-officials like Chien Nun-hsiung, former Prime Minister, who is now Director General for the Improvement of the Ta Hu Lake.

Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy is now visiting in Tientsin. On October 12, at 4 o'clock representatives of the various Chinese business organizations held a welcome meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Building. President Pien Yueh-ting, chairman of the Chamber, made a brief address welcoming Dr. Eddy to the city and then introducing him to those present at the welcome meeting. Dr. Eddy is giving lectures on present-day industrial problems in Tientsin.

Monsieur Louis Perrier, who has been invited to report on Mr. Pincione's proposals, has arrived in Tientsin. The Hai Ho Conservancy Board plans to give a dinner in his honor on October 27. Many prominent Chinese and foreign residents of Tientsin will be invited to meet Mr. Perrier. Monsieur Perrier served as Engineer-in-chief of the Suez Canal and carried out with success the protection of the Port Said Bund which was threatened by the heavy silt from the Nile.

The formal opening of the third session of Parliament took place in the Chamber of the House of Representatives at ten o'clock on the morning of October 11. President Li, Prime Minister Wang and the members of the Cabinet were present. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Wu Ching-lian, presided, and 335 members of the House, and 136 Senators attended the formal meeting. President Li gave an address in which he expressed his gratification at seeing Parliament reassemble.

President Li rode in a motor car to Hsi Yuan, a few miles from the city, to review the troops on October 10, China's National Holiday. The troops reviewed belonged to the Ninth and Thirteenth Divisions. After the review, President Li rejoined his guests in the pavilion specially erected where refreshments were served. On the evening of October 10, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a reception at the building of the Waichiapu, at which more than 600 persons were present.

The first meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Eastern Railway for the year took place in Peking on October 12, under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications. At the meeting the budget for 1922 was laid before the shareholders and approved. A report of the workings of the railway for 1921 was submitted. It showed that there were over two million gold roubles profit for the last year. The commercial activity of the line showed an increase of twenty-three percent in the freight carried in 1921 as compared with 1920.

Peking, October 14, 1922.

Gem Dandy writes:

You've met up with folks what had names hung on 'em which didn't fit a-tall. Lily Whites is usually just the darkiest maids the Sunny South puts forth, and Junes is often as not got dispositions like the Yukon in December. Well that aint the case with GEMS. They was named as per usual, soon after they was given to the world, but, like a few other folks you know, you couldn't have named 'em better after several years of the intimate sort of association most men have with their razor. Did you ever stop to reckon how many

shaves you got comin' to you? If a fellow doesn't shave till he has to (and all regular fellows do) and then bats the general average of three-score-ten, he's facin' something like 15,000 shaves. Put it any way you want, shavin' aint no amusement to most men folks. But secin' they aint no way out of it, sensible men gives all the eligibles the once-over and then picks a easy-going little pal that's just a little keener than any of 'em when occasion demands, and then they settles down in contentment. GEMS is all their name implies.

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News from Central China

In a private letter received in Hankow from Kuling, it is reported that there was a slight fall of snow up the hills on Wednesday, October 11.

Dr. Jacob Gould Shurman, United States Minister to China, accompanied by Mrs. Shurman, passed through Hankow this week enroute to the Yangtze gorges on a pleasure trip. They arrived on October 11, and left on board the *U. S. S. Isabel.*

Commander Cerrutti, Italian Minister to China, arrived in Hankow on October 13, on board the Italian cruiser *Libia.* Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan entertained Italian Minister Cerrutti at his yamen on October 16, arrangements and invitations being made through the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

The two French engineers of the Lunghai Railroad in Honan who were kidnapped about seven weeks ago by Honan bandits are still in the hands of their kidnappers, and all efforts to effect their release have failed. It is interesting, however, to note that the whereabouts of Chao Chieh, the Honan Bandit Chief, has already been identified, while the captives are held in an unknown place.

The outstanding feature of the Tenth of October celebration in these cities was the parades and demonstrations held by two classes of people, laborers and students. The student parades presented their outcry for disarmament in China, while the laborers from thirteen labor unions attempted to assert publicly the rights of workmen, fair treatment and shorter hours. It is reliably reported that Russian Bolsheviks are at work on the middle Yangtze attempting to create disturbances in this and other centers.

Y. Kifune, formerly Japanese Consul at Hankow who was recently appointed acting Consul in charge of the Japanese Consulate at Chungking, Szechuen, returned to Hankow from Chungking last Monday. Mr. Kifune stayed in Hankow for a few days during which he got in touch with the Consul-General at Hankow in consultation on certain pending questions in Szechuen. He is now enroute to Chungking, and is accompanied by his wife and family whom he brought up from Hankow.

General Sun Chuen-fang, Defence Commissioner of the upper Yangtze, has come to Hankow enroute to Loyangfu to explain to Wu Pei-fu the existing status between Hupeh and Szechuen. General Sun said that Szechuen is determined to continue independent and would not resume allegiance with the northern government. To attack Szechuen is, under circumstances, impossible, and to urge Szechuen to come under Peking again is almost hopeless. The only way out, according to Sun, is to keep peaceful relations with Szechuen until further development.

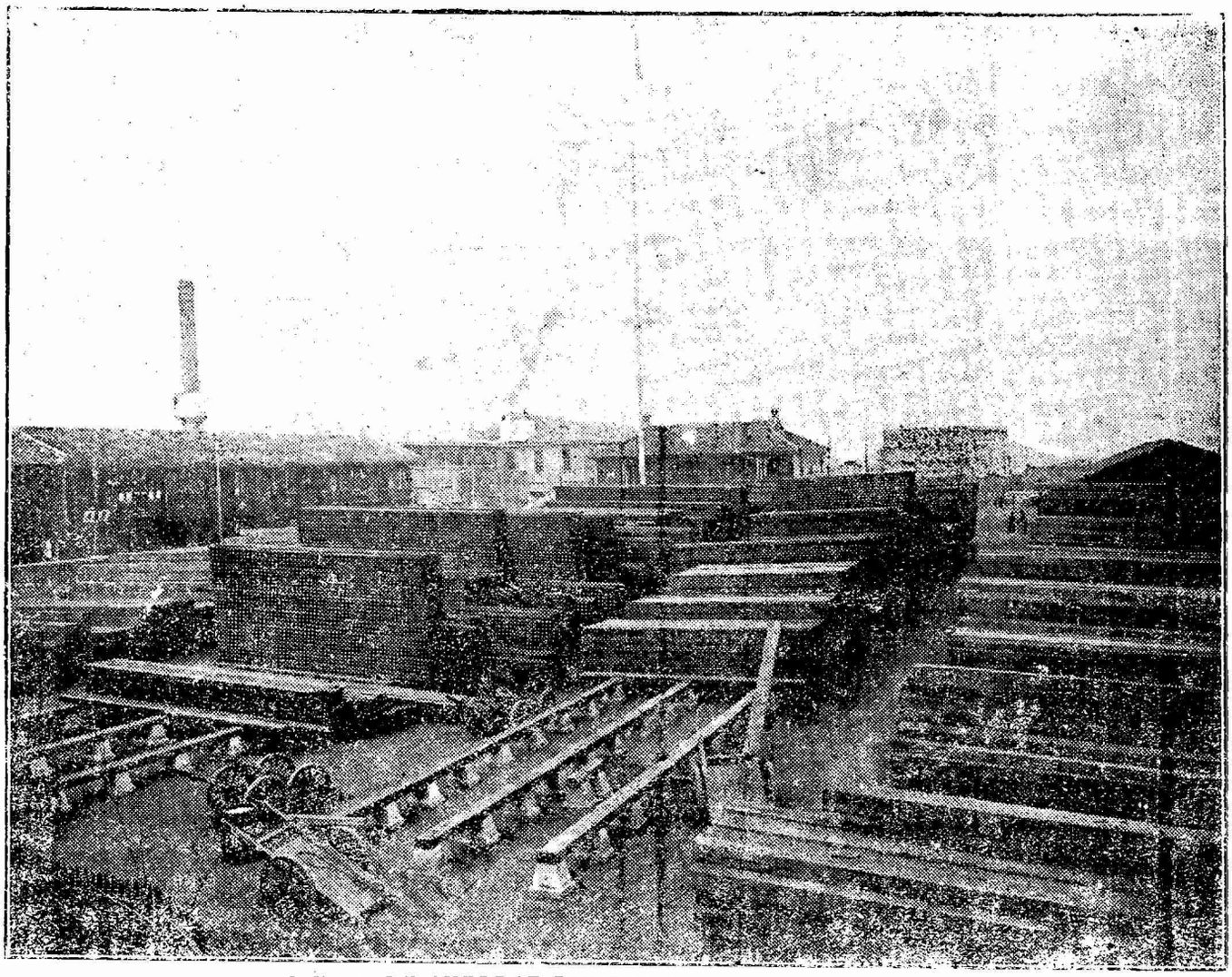
An important military conference in Szechuen is being held at Chengtu, the sessions having commenced on October 12. Besides the disarmament questions, many questions arising from factional differences among Szechuen generals are expected to be discussed and settled. It is rumored that internal strife is again running high among the ruling caste, and General Liu Chen-hsun, Commander-in-Chief, has already abdicated. General Yang Seng, the routed commander, is also active at Ichang where he is buying steamers and reorganizing his troops.

Boone University was favored with a visit from Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan who was invited by the University to review the College Cadet Corps on October 11. The Tuchun was most warmly and cordially received by the University, and after the review, it is said, the Tuchun made the most favorable comment on the work being done by the university in the cause of education for Chinese. A modern drama was presented by the Ye Show Drama Club of Hankow in the Boone Library Hall. Tuchun Hsiao attended the show.

The twentieth anniversary of the Huping College, formerly Lakeside College, of Yochow, Hunan, was gloriously celebrated on October 10 when many of the boys joined the celebration. The Lakeside College belonged to the Reformed Church Mission of the United States, and was founded by William Edward Hoy the pioneer who founded the institution twenty years ago amidst all hardships and handicaps. Rev. William E. Hoy, B. A., D. D., is still in the institution, and his spirit is appreciated by many of his students.

Lawrance B. Boyack, of the British Consulate-General in Hankow, was entertained by members of the Hankow Customs Club last Tuesday evening, and was presented with a handsome rose bowl suitably inscribed, on the occasion of his departure for Shanghai on promotion. W. E. Clark, the harbor master, making the presentation, remarked that Mr. Boyack was one of the few oldest members of the Club still in port, and that during the fourteen years he was in

FROM THE FORESTS DIRECT TO CHINA—



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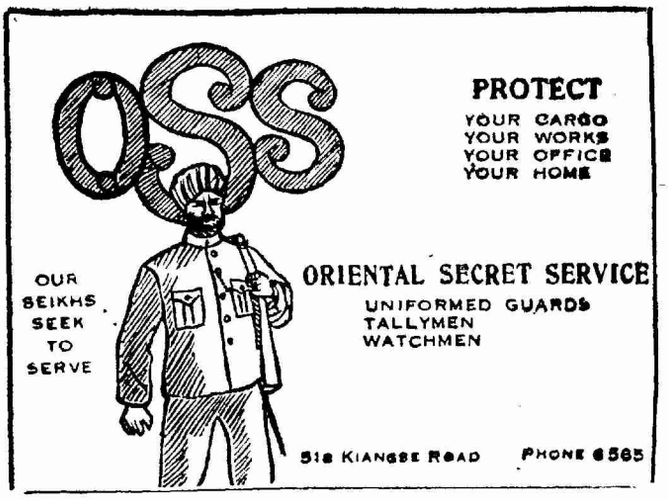

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K. P. CHEN,

General Manager

Hankow he was always held in esteem by his friends. Mr Boyack is probably the first non-Customs member of the club who has been so honored.

Chen Chieh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hankow, was at home to his many friends, Chinese and foreign, and consular representatives, on October 10, in honor of the national anniversary. Consuls of all nationalities represented in Hankow, many of the leading officials in Wuhan, officers from various Chinese and foreign war vessels in port and a large number of leading business and professional men of all nationalities, were present on the occasion. After thanking the gathering for their presence, Chen Chieh pointed out in a brief address that while little progress had been made since the foundation of the Republic eleven years ago, the friendly relations between China and foreign Powers had grown far more cordial since the formation of the Republic.

Jardine, Matheson & Co. has put on the upper Yangtze service a second steamer named *Pingwo* which was specially built for freight and passenger service in the gorges. The boat passed through Hankow from Shanghai last week enroute to the upper reaches of the river, and on her maiden voyage up river, the new vessel will call at Ichang. The accommodations for passengers, both foreign and Chinese are most excellent, being equipped with the most up-to-date appliances and fixtures. It appears that the growth of mercantile fleet of freight and passenger vessels for the upper Yangtze and Szechuen province is much faster than the development of trade in that region, and the great slump in freight and passenger rates on many of the vessels not only did not cause some companies to drop off from the field, but also failed to keep new steamers from coming.

With the changes and transformation wrought by the new Tuchun of Kaifeng, Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, the Kaifeng city hardly knows itself, and the people still feel the strangeness of this new atmosphere, writes a foreign correspondent from Kaifeng. The city looks cleaner, very few beggars are in evidence, traffic is being regulated on the streets, and food and fruit vendors have their wares covered with nettings. General Feng Yu-hsiang is not at all satisfied with what he has achieved within a short time in Kaifeng and Honan, and has schemes of reform which will keep him busy for several years to come. If he could be given time to carry out his reform measures in Honan, the latter province would in time become the most reformed province in China. But for political reason, the suggestion has been put forward by General Wu Pei-fu that Feng should be transferred to the post of Inspector-General of Suiyuan, Charhar and Jehol. General Feng left Kaifeng last week for Loyangfu, and this visit is stated to be in connection with the change of Feng's position.

Hankow, October 15, 1922.

News from South China

Canton is not only a hot-bed of political revolution but also a cradle for the development of civic and other institutions promoting the peace, freedom, and happiness of the people.

C. E. Buyers, superintendent of the Peak Tramways, Hongkong, for the past twenty-five years, will retire shortly. No accident has befallen any one during this long period, and the public will show its appreciation through a suitable gift to be presented later on.

To discourage idleness and keep the soldiers within easy command, work will be introduced in the first division of the Cantonese army. There is no likelihood of making this division a labor corps, as many of the men are former bandits who may not work.

Labor unions with paid secretaries and individuals as officers are replacing here and in other cities and towns of South China the old guild system in which firms might be named on a committee and every person connected with the occupation or trade is considered a member.

The Canton Volunteer Corps is out not only for emergency calls but appears from time to time to assist in flood and fire relief services. The introduction of modern fire-engines to Canton has been the effort of these more enlightened members of the business community.

Canton citizens have been accorded the responsibility of supervising the municipal government through their city council, ten of the thirty members of which are chosen by the voters at large and ten appointed by public organizations, while ten are designated by the civil governor of the province.

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World's Heaviest Train of Big Locomotives Moved across the United States of America

IN railroad circles throughout the world, much interest was shown in the recent movement of a train of twenty (2-10-2) type, oil burning locomotives, from these Works on the Atlantic Coast across the United States, to the Pacific Coast.

We recently built fifty of these most powerful type of locomotives for the Southern Pacific Lines and all will be in service this year, handling rapidly increasing traffic.

The principal dimensions of these locomotives are: Cylinders, 29½ x 32 inches. Working pressure, 200 pounds. Driving wheels, diameter, 63½ inches. Total length, engine and tender, 97 feet 3¼ inches. Weight in working order, engine, 398,000 pounds. Total weight, engine and tender, 621,000 pounds. Tractive force, 75,150 pounds.

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LOCOMOTIVES

22-405

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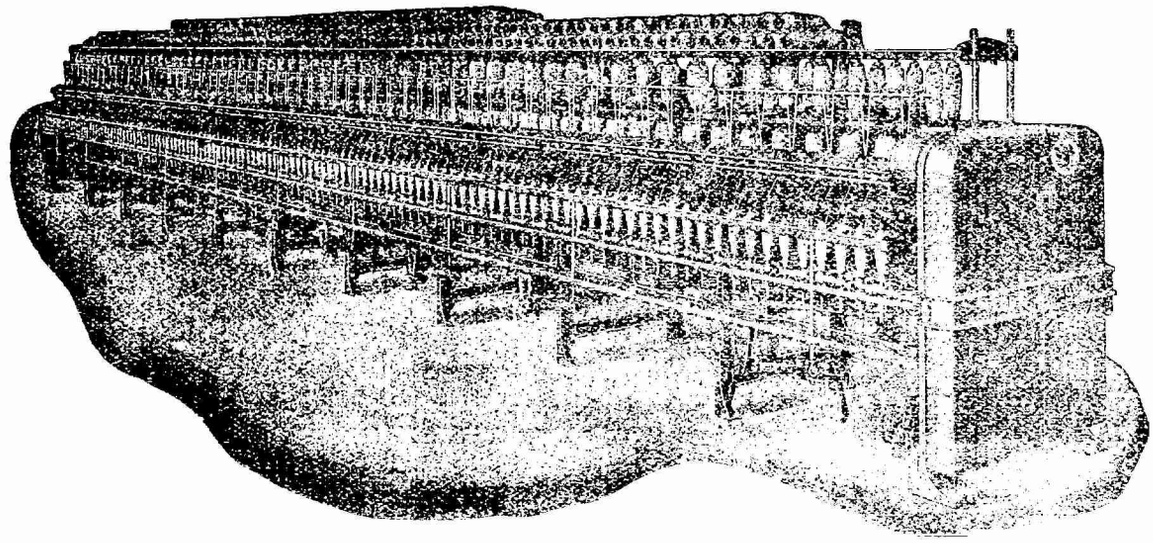

Spinning Machine
manufactured by
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Agents in China

In South China today a labor union has officers who possess power as accorded by its regulations and enforce orders direct on the individual members who willingly sign and pay for the privilege of being holders of a union card. A call from a union officer may turn thousands out on strike or for parade.

Wang Chao-ming, Kin Tsang-ching, and Hsu Chung-ching, delegate from Kwangtung the national educational conference to be held in Shantung October 10, have been requested by the Educational Association to proceed there immediately so that this province will be fully represented from the beginning.

The colonel commanding this corps is Chan Lim Pak, a well-known merchant in South China. He is also president of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton. His chief lieutenants are Wong Loo Tong and Harry Ow. Mr. Ow is a returned student and has been a cadet in some leading colleges in America.

The province of Kwangtung will be represented in the coming industrial exposition of Yunnan. The General Chamber of Commerce of Canton is gathering exhibits to be forwarded there as the Canton government is also interested in the undertaking and is encouraging the merchants to make a good showing.

The Canton government is considering the enlargement of the mint now located outside the east gate of Canton. The present plant is able to turn out about $300,000 worth of subsidiary coins, mostly 20-cent pieces daily, when running day and night. The government is looking for a plant which may double the present capacity.

Women in Canton are also invading fields formerly labored by men only. Aside from being physicians and nurses regularly trained and licensed, some Canton women are occupying positions of executive secretaries of semi-public organizations, newspaper editors, and directors of important charitable institutions.

The Canton Merchants Militia, an organization of armed citizens for mutual defense within the city limit, has opened a campaign for 3,000 additional members. Only merchants of good standing will be permitted to enlist and upon a fee of $155 for the first year. Upon admission the recruit will be drilled and equipped with arms.

Some young men and women in Canton, assisted by thirty-seven labor unions, are organizing a campaign for universal suffrage, freedom of speech, publication, and assembly, and grant of equal rights to women. Whether or not this movement will extend cannot be said at present, but there is no doubt that it will find support in this part of China.

Today practically all lower primary schools of the Canton Municipality are presided over by young women graduated from the Canton Government Normal School for Girls, and as women are being represented in the city council, the hope of delegating certain functions of government to the fair members of the community is being realized.

When the merchants are able to defend themselves with citizen soldiers recruited from the representative firms of the city, the politicians and militarists have to respect public opinion more or less; and when the General Chamber of Commerce suggested to the government recently to create a reserve for the paper money issued by the government bank, it had to comply.

Pending military operations in Kwangsi have made it necessary for many Wuchow firms to cancel their import orders. Lu Yung-ting, former warlord of Kwangsi before his defeat at the hands of Chen Chiung-ming of Canton has returned to reenter the field of struggle with moral support of the Peking government, and Lin Chuen-ting and other militarists are opposing his coming back.

Tom Wright, of the *China Mail*, a daily newspaper of Hongkong, departs soon for Honolulu due to his health. The popularity of Mr. Wright among his confreres was evidenced on October 1 when eighteen out of twenty newspapermen forming the staffs of the four daily papers in Hongkong attended a tiffin in his honor at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Wright was formerly a newspaperman in Honolulu.

The present city reform and the introduction of better amusement resorts and motor traffic in Canton are enabling families to seek for entertainments outside in groups, and these factors together with the opening of parks afford many an opportunity to enjoy out-door life. Restaurants catering to women and families especially have found favorable reception, and some places employ girls as waitresses.

To depend less on the government and to preserve the present educational system from militarists' control, a committee of leading citizens and educators is consulting the

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Canton government on the setting aside of the proceeds of the likins from the Kowloon, Lappa, and other districts for provincial educational purposes only, so that future disturbances will not affect the higher institutions at Canton.

Labor as a special interest in government and public affairs in China is finding its rapid development in Canton. Here the Federation of Labor is accorded three seats in the Canton City Council, the same number as the General Chamber of Commerce. The Bar Association, the Educational Association, the Engineers Association, and the Medical Association individually each has one seat in the Council.

C. H. Huston, assistant secretary of Commerce of the United States, together with J. L. Baker, Lieut.-Col. A. M. Evans, of the U. S. Public Health, Ward Bower, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, and David J. Davis, U. S. Bureau of Immigration, arrived at Hongkong, October 3, by the *S. S. President Jackson.* While there they were entertained by the American community, the foreign and the Chinese chambers of commerce, and the acting governor. The party will visit Canton, where it will be similarly entertained.

The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly as well as leading citizens of Canton are questioning the right of the civil governor to negotiate for foreign loans without disclosing the proposed terms and amount and the consent of the legislature as required by law. The Canton government has made preliminary arrangements for a loan of 2,000,000 pounds for constructive purposes in Canton from a British syndicate in enterprises to be supervised by the creditors. No official statement has been given out so far, in spite of urgent demands from the press and the Provincial Assembly for an explanation.

The Ex-Service Men's Association of Hongkong, at its first annual meeting, October 2, reported that it has now more than 300 members and help has been given to some ex-service men in distress. The following officers were elected: president, N. Teesdale Mackintosh; vice-presidents, W. J. E. Mackenzie and Dr. W. W. Pierce; chairman, E. H. Wilson; vice-chairman, L. D. Martyn; hon. secretary, T. N. MacReynold; hon. treasurer, A. M. Bowes-Smith; committee, Lieut. W. St. A. Malleson, V. C., R. N., E. S. Carter, G. M. W. Dorkins, C. Earnshaw, E. P. Franklin, H. Griffin, H. J. Pierce, H. A. Rodgers, R. Stock and H. J. Timperley.

Guerilla warfare, labor strikes, mutinies and revolutions, all have brought immense material loss to the Cantonese; but each misfortune seems to have made the people here wiser. Instead of being down-hearted, the Cantonese are looking for a new era. They expect to go through more difficulties before the present gangs of militarists and politicians may be ousted. Today they only protested against the secret making of loans by officials through words expressed in meetings and on print and to-morrow they may be able so to choose their officials that they will have rapid remedy in removing them whenever their policy or action does not conform to public will or national law.

Inland districts in Kwangtung are not much behind from the city in reorganizing their self-government system to fit in the republican order. Citizens of the districts now nominate candidates for magistrate, and the provincial civil governor may only appoint one of the three nominated for the office. No more one-man power now exists in the district seats of government, as the police, the finance, the health, the education, the public utility, and the public works each have a separate commissioner learned in his line to assist in the administration of the government. Lower courts are now being established in all important places in Kwangtung, and lawyers may now appear in courts away inland from Canton, once their only sphere of influence and practice.

To insure prompt payment of teachers' salaries in public schools of Canton, a committte is working on the government of designation of the proceeds from the likins of the Kowloon and Lappa districts of Kwangtung exclusively for educational purposes. The committee is composed of representatives from the Provincial Assembly, the Board of Education, the Educational Association, the General Chamber of Commerce, and others. Teachers of the higher schools of the Canton government in Canton are now out on strike because of the failure of the commissioner of finance to pay part of their arrears before October 1. The teachers are out on strike at present for a principle only, as money has been available for their payment before October 1 and only the bank holiday on Sunday last, October 1, was responsible for the inability of government to keep its agreement.

H. W.

Canton, October 6, 1922.

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Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Dec. 9 (105)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai, Manila, H kong

Pres Pierce, S'hai, Oct. 24 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Nov. 4 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Nov. 23 (105)
Pres. Toft, S'hai, Dec. 7 (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.

Pres. Madison, S'hai, Oct. 31 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Nov. 14 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Nov. 28 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Dec. 12 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Dec. 26 (1)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Pres. Grant, S'hai, Oct. 22 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Nov. 5 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Nov. 19 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Dec. 3 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Dec. 17 (1)

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West Keats, S'hai, Late Oct. (10)

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Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Nov. 25 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Dec. 9 (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

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Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Nov. 5 (1)
Pres Madison, S'hai, Nov. 19 (1)

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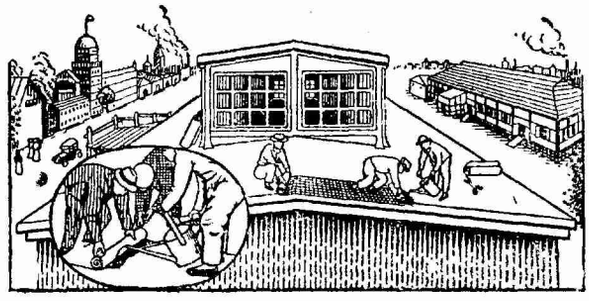

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22-410

U. S. Tariff Rates on China Products

The following rate on China Products included in the new American Tariff were made public this week by the American Commercial attache.

Hair Nets	35% ad valorem. Same as 1913 Tariff
Bristles:	
Prepared	7 to 8 cents per pound
Crude	Free
Walnuts:	
Unshelled	From 2½ to cents per pound
Shelled	,, 4¢ to 12¢ per pound
Licorice Root	,, 1/4 to 1/2 cents per lb.
Laces	,, 60% to 90%
Embroideries	,, 60% to 75%
Eggs, Dried	10¢ per lb. to 18¢ per lb.
,, Yolk	From 10% ad valorem to 18¢ per lb.
,, Frozen	,, 2¢ to 6¢ per lb.
Strawbraid	15% same in as former Tariff
Toys (including Mah-Jongg Sets)	From 35% to 70%
Feathers and Down	20% Same as old Tariff
Pongee Silk	From 45% to 55%
Peanuts:	
Unshelled	From 3/8 cents per lb——
Shelled	,, 3/4 cents per lb to——
Peanut oil	,, 6 cents a gallon to 4 cents per lb.
Soya Bean Oil	,, FREE LIST to 2½ cents per lb.
Antimony Regulus	,, 10% ad valorem to 2 cents per lb.

Comparisons are made with the 1913 tariff.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, October 11, to Wednesday, October 18.)

Foreign dispatches from Foochow, describing the capture of the city by the southern confederate forces, the attack made from three directions, led by Generals Hsu Chung-chih, Li Fu'lin, and Huang Ta-wei, the serious and lengthy debates in the monthly Cabinet crisis in Peking—thick with rumors, and the great discrepancy in the Chinese Eastern Railway accounts fund, seem to be the outstanding news of the week under review.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* sums up the situation at Fukien in the following manner:

"There is a vast amount of fabrication going on concerning the Fukien situation and it is daily becoming more evident that either Tuchun Li Hao-chi is a worthy descendant of Ananias or he is being grossly maligned. Tuchun Li officially reports that he has sufficient forces to handle the situation without outside help, that his troops are victorious everywhere and that the rebellion is virtually squelched, "Little Hsu" is preparing to retreat to that strange and officially unknown place where he found a base for conspiring against the government after escaping from the Japanese Legation in Peking. Private dispatches reaching Peking—all of them are sent to the government, by the way—say the government forces are losing ground everywhere, that the revolutionary forces are gaining signal victories and that Tuchun Li, apprehensive of what the near hour may bring, has dispatched his personal baggage with a considerable amount of money to Shanghai. These dispatches say, also, that the sole reason for Li's reports of victories lies in his fear that Admiral Sah Chen-ping, an old political opponent, will be appointed Governor as well as Co-director of Military Affairs which, he considers, a preliminary step to his removal. The public must be the judge of which of these contradictory reports to believe but it cannot be denied that it seems strange that if, as Tuchun Li says, he is gaining ground everywhere and has plenty of troops to cope with the situation, he should be clamouring almost hourly to Peking for funds, ammunition and more soldiers.

The government is taking no chances. A rebel victory in Fukien would affect the national political situation too keenly. Despite Tuchun Li's protests, Admiral Sah has been ordered to Fukien as Co-director of Military Affairs and General Tsai Cheng-hsun of Kiangsi has been instructed troops to hasten to Fukien to the rescue of the provincial forces. The first consignment of extra arms and ammunition was dispatched yesterday by the Ministry of War to be transhipped to Fukien by water."

Later news regarding the situation at Fukien is contained in a news despatch from the *Chung Mei Service*:

"We have learned from financial circles that the Salt Administration received a telegram reporting that Tuchun Li Hou-chi is still in Foochow, although his troops were defeated by "Little Hsu's" army."

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22-412

"Still another report was received stating that General Chen Chiung-ming had sent General Li Fu-ling with several thousand Cantonese soldiers into Fukien in time to prevent "Little Hsu" from gaining a victory."

The various reports coming in from Peking all seem to emphasize the fact that Premier Dr. C. H. Wang, is determined to quit the Cabinet, but the resignation of the entire Cabinet has not been accepted by President Li Yuan-hung. Other sources indicate that General Shou-tseng the Minister of War, will succeed Dr. Wang as Premier, in case Dr. Wang's resignation is considered. At a meeting of the Cabinet when Wang Chung-hui sent in the resignation of his Cabinet *en bloc*, action was taken at this meeting to suppress "Little Hsu" the former Anfu leader, who escaped from the Japanese Legation and is now in Fukien stirring up trouble for the Tuchun, Li Hou-chi, according to the *Chung Mei News Agency*.

Commenting on the continued deadlock between General Chang Tso-ling, and the Central government, a message from Mukden says that opinion there attributes it to General Wu Pei-fu's influence over Peking, and mentions a report that a conference between representatives of General Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu, and Chang Tso-lin, is to be held in Peking shortly for the purpose of arriving at an understanding. Through *Reuter's Agency*, and the *Chung Mei News Agency* the following information was given out:

"Meanwhile, recruiting in Manchuria is going on apace, large quantities of war stores have been received from Vladivostok and the Mukden arsenal is working night and day, this report states, while raw materials are being purchased for delivery in Mukden wherever they are available. It mentions definitely that fifteen carloads of munitions arrived from Vladivostok on October 4 and were transferred to the Northern arsenal. The supplies received include 636 cases of cartridges, 201 cases of explosives, 209 cases of shells and igniters and one aeroplane.

"The Japanese authorities here refuse to believe that the war material received in Mukden has been shipped from Vladivostok, with the exception, perhaps, of small quantities. They suggest that it comes from dumps left in the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone by the Allied expeditionary force, and not removed by the Japanese on their evacuation because they were not Japanese property."

In an attempt to present all sides of the dispute which has arisen over the Chinese Eastern Railway, the *Chung Mei News Agency* published an account of the meeting of the stockholders of the line:

The adviser had been informed in Harbin that Chinese accountants had discovered a discrepancy of 3 million rubles in last year's accounts, a loss of a million on the year's working being apparently shown as a two million profit. When this was brought to the attention of the General Manager he broke his pencil in two. Whether this act had a symbolic, futurist significance or not time would show, but it would be interesting to have a statement from the Audit Committee which presumably has functions to fulfil.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, when interviewed by the Chinese press, strongly condemned the loan of three million pounds sterling by the Canton government from the security of the Wine and Tobacco taxes of Kwangtung province. Dr. Sun, stated the money would be used for military purposes by General Chen Chiung-ming against his political rivals and not for the improvement of the province so that the loan will tend to increase domestic disturbances in China, according to the *Asiatic News Agency*.

Fighting in Maritime provinces of Siberia between the Red forces and Dietrichs has begun during the week under review. Fighting began before the Japanese evacuated the occupied zone. According to official despatches the Dietrichs faction appear to have foreseen the possibility of disaster overwhelming them at Vladivostok, and as a result the shipment of arms which are reputed to have been received by Chang Tso-ling did not actually reach Mukden but have been cached in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone.

A discussion of the reduction of army officers, and economic independence of the Philippines seems to be the main events in the Philippines during the week under review. According to a cable received in Manila recently from Washington, the officers are to decide on their new commission, and the exact extent of demotion will not be known as yet. The determination of a commission is a matter for each officer to determine, it being explained that according to a decision of the comptroller general an officer discharged and failing to accept the new commission tendered will not be entitled to discharge with one year's pay or to retirement. Economic independence may be brought about by the younger Filipinos, is the view of foreign opinion in Philippines. During the week under review Japan seems to be devoting her attention to the Takao Ozawa case in the U. S. Supreme Court. The naturalization law, as a matter of fact, is causing Japan no little concern, first whether the

naturalization law enacted in 1906 is influenced by the old law, second whether Japanese born in Japan can become naturalized in America, and third if the new naturalization law is actually influenced by the old law, there are no circumstances under which the Japanese can become naturalized. This and other internal problems seem to be the important news.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

October 11. Riga report says rumor has it that Lenin will cede Northern part of Saghalien to Japan, with a change of policy as regards Far East being predicted.——Athens dispatch says emigration of entire Christian population of East Thrace is considered inevitable.——Prospect of an early settlement of Near Eastern situation is seen by London.——Mrs. C. C. Fenton of Atlanta, Georgia, receives appointment in United States Senate.

October 12. Announcement made in Lloyd George's daily paper, to the effect that England will have a general election before first of the year.——London is encouraged over the fact that Kemal envoy has assured Allies they will quit Thrace.——All liners leaving the shores of England carry the usual supplies of intoxicants, as American liquor ruling has only been informally discussed.——Sino-British Trade Association at annual meeting in London has optimistic outlook on China's fight for a position of trade importance.

October 14. Washington report says President Harding issues a decree forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquor and prohibiting foreign owned ships from carrying alcoholic liquor inside the three mile limit.——Unsettled conditions still exist in Constantinople district, Turkish forces still advancing.

October 15. Constantinople report says Turks advance was due to mistake.

October 17. Lloyd George is caustic in assailing opponents of Near East policies and points to three objects he strove to achieve in Turkey as vital to British prestige, scoring predecessors for failures.—Washington report says Chairman of U. S. Shipping Board announces formation of new shipping company, being result of merging of interests of Robert Dollar Company and Pacific Steamship Company.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the early part of the week, the cotton market was rather firm, with prices advanced of about three quarters of a tael. At the close, however, the undertone was steady. The demand for actual cotton has been very active on the part of spinners and dealers.

With reference to the future outlook, however, we are of the opinion that the market will be governed by the attitude of spinners.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been quite firm, and prices advanced of Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 2.00 for 16's and Tls. 2.00 to Tls. 3.00 for 20's. Some 6,000 to 7,000 bales for all counts were contracted for shipment to interior marts, whilst over 10,000 bales direct business with the mills have been recorded.

Liverpool, October 12, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot .....13.00 Pence
" " October.....12.69 "
" " January.....12.45 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, October 12, 1922.

New York Market:—

TODAY IS A HOLIDAY. (COLUMBUS DAY)

Bombay, October 12, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 433 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan..... " 315 " "
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan. ..... " 381 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, November/December/January. Tls. 27.50
Shanghai, October ..... " 27.00
M-ginned, October ..... " 27.00
Taichong, October ..... " 27.50
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 11th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—During the week the London price of Bar Silver has declined $\frac{5}{16}$d. for both spot and forward, and it appears that both China and the Continent have been small sellers with Indian Bazaars as buyers. Latest reports quote the London market quiet and steady. During the week under review business has only been transacted on four days, owing to the Chinese holidays, and throughout this period a weak tendency has been noticeable, partly influenced by a fair demand for T/T. The official rate for T/T on London has dropped $\frac{1}{4}$d. to 3/5d., but at the close a $\frac{1}{4}$d. premium is obtainable, and T/T on New-York is being quoted at 75$\frac{1}{4}$. Although export paper, in moderate amounts, continues to make its appearance, the market shows an inclination towards weaker rates.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 39,593,000 a decrease of Tls. 778,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 38,480,000 an increase of $ 540,000.

Estimated value Tls. 67,298,000 as against Tls. 38,522,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for September	Thursday Oct. 5	Friday Oct. 6	Saturday Oct. 7	Monday Oct. 9	Tuesday Oct. 10	Wednes. Oct. 11
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/5.336		3/5$\frac{1}{2}$	3/5$\frac{1}{2}$ 3/5$\frac{3}{4}$	3/5$\frac{1}{4}$		3/5
D/Dfts. "	—		3/5$\frac{5}{8}$	3/5$\frac{5}{8}$ 3/5$\frac{7}{8}$	3/5$\frac{3}{8}$		3/5$\frac{3}{8}$
4m/s "	—		3/5$\frac{3}{4}$	3/5$\frac{3}{4}$ 3/5^{1}	3/5$\frac{1}{2}$		3/5$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T India	264 923		265	265 263$\frac{1}{2}$	263		260$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T France	997.884		1005	1005 1000	1000		1005
T/T N. Y.	76 413		76$\frac{1}{2}$	76$\frac{1}{2}$ 76	76$\frac{1}{2}$		75$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T H'kong	74 827		75	75 75	75		75
T/T Japan	63.125		63	63 63$\frac{1}{2}$	63$\frac{1}{2}$		63$\frac{3}{4}$
T/T Batavia	199 980		201$\frac{1}{2}$	201$\frac{1}{2}$ 200	201		199
T/T Straits	67 827		67$\frac{3}{4}$	67$\frac{3}{4}$ 68$\frac{1}{4}$	68$\frac{1}{4}$		68$\frac{1}{2}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/7.836		3/8	3/8 3/7$\frac{3}{4}$	3/7$\frac{3}{4}$		3/7$\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s " D/P	—		3/8$\frac{1}{4}$	3/8$\frac{1}{4}$ 3/8	3/8		3/7$\frac{3}{4}$
6m/s " D/A	3/8.336		3/8$\frac{1}{2}$	3/8$\frac{1}{2}$ 3/8$\frac{1}{4}$	3/8$\frac{1}{4}$		3/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,047 884		1055	1055 1050	1050		1055
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	80 413		80$\frac{1}{2}$	80$\frac{1}{2}$ 80	80$\frac{1}{2}$		79$\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s " Doc.	—		81	81 80$\frac{1}{4}$	80$\frac{3}{4}$		80

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct 7	Oct 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35$\frac{7}{8}$	35$\frac{1}{2}$	35$\frac{7}{8}$	35$\frac{1}{2}$	35$\frac{7}{8}$	35$\frac{1}{2}$
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.69$\frac{3}{4}$	G. $.69$\frac{3}{8}$	G. $.69$\frac{1}{8}$	G. $ 69$\frac{1}{4}$	G. $. 69$\frac{1}{8}$	G. $ .69$\frac{1}{8}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch		Tls. 307^{40}	Tls. 308^{30}	Tls. 309^{20}		Tls. 309^{20}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	HOLIDAY	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	HOLIDAY	111^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100		72.1875	72.2125	72 20		72.225
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)		2%	1$\frac{1}{2}$%	2%		1$\frac{1}{2}$%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day. **Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 58.78
Bank of France rate of discount	4$\frac{1}{2}$%	London on Germany	T/T 13100
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	2$\frac{1}{2}$%	New York on London	T/T 442$\frac{1}{2}$
" " 4 m/s.	2$\frac{5}{8}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/1$\frac{1}{16}$
" " 6 m/s.	2$\frac{3}{4}$%	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/6$\frac{1}{2}$
		Yokohama " "	T/T 2/2

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Keys Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.— Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate July Tael 1.14 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Victorious, August 26.

To New Orleans.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	173

To New York.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai Bls. 1	Pls	3 42
Silk Cocoons, Strippings:		
Shanghai, Bls. 1	Pls.	3.01
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	916
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	52
Cotton, Yarn, Waste	,,	562
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Camphor	,,	150
Hair, Human	,,	203
Hides, Cow	,,	576
Oil, Camphor	,,	422
Oil, Wood	,,	26
Rhubarb	,,	25
Wool, Sheep's	,,	553
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	126,000

S. S. President Lincoln, August 25.

To Papeete.

Cigarettes	Pls.	27

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	12.63
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	98
Tea, Scented, other Ports	,,	34
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	96
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	22
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	17
Antimony, Regulus	,,	924
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	187
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	378

To Baltimore.

Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	83
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	429

To Boston.

Ramie	,,	154

To Toledo.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	Pls	19
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	115
Hyson, other Ports	,,	15

To New York.

Egg, Albumen, Dried	Pls.	168
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	387
Wool, Sheep's	,,	95
Skin Mats, Dog	Pcs.	5,000

S. S. City of Bagdad, August 19.

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	250
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	183
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	12
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	44
Hides, Cow	,,	1,240
Nutgalls	,,	198
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	50,850

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	2,203
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	343
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	35
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	46
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	22
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	26
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	26
Bristles	,,	564
Hair, Horse	,,	56
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	5,000
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	72,025

S. S. President Jefferson, August 26.

To Seattle.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	20
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	84

To Indianapolis.

Rhubarb	,,	17

To Chicago.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	5
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	9
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	34
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	122
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	23

To Newton.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	31 44

To New Jersey.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 62	Pls.	219.31

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 179	Pls.	179.39
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 277	Pls.	275
White, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10
Hair, Horse	,,	28
Rhubarb	,,	36
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	13
Straw Braid, White	,,	178
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,064
Skins, Rabbit	Pcs.	4,800

S. S. Empress of Australia, August 28.

To Baltimore.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	143
Hyson, other Ports	,,	18
Straw Braid, White	,,	63

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 60	Pls.	60.65
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	40
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	163
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	23
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	79

To Pittsburgh.

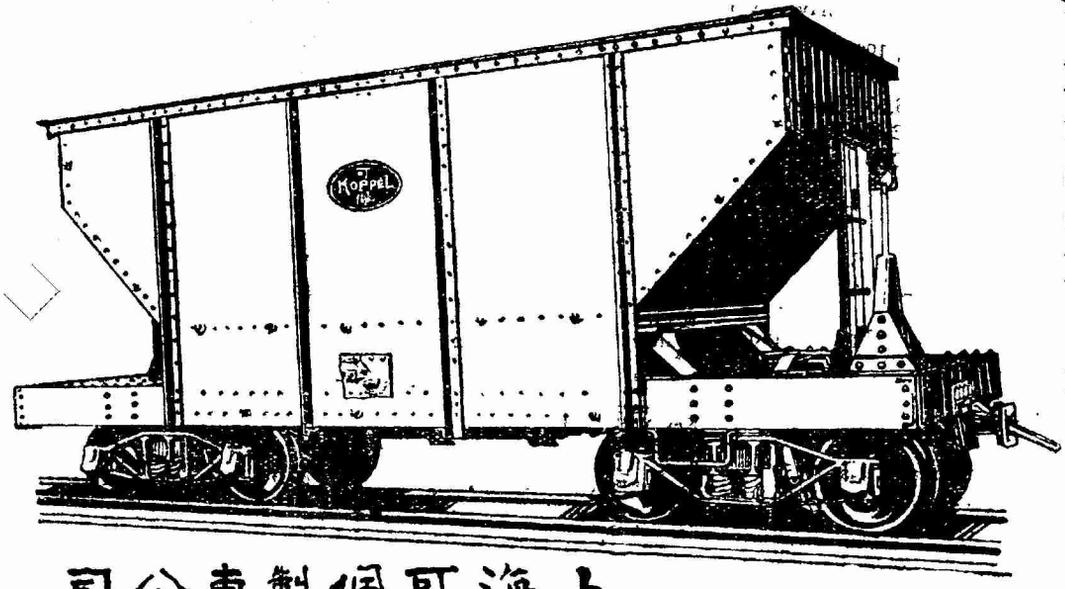
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.10

To South River.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 98	Pls.	399.04

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 338	Pls.	334.69
Yellow, Shanghai, Bls. 10	,,	9.90
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 215	Pcs.	215.52
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	1.87
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	33 77
Egg, Whole, Dried	,,	488
Straw Braid, White	,,	27
Skin Mats, Dog	Pcs.	10,000
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	3,681
Skins, Kid	,,	14 540



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New Books and Publications

Readings in Economics for China

C. F. Remer, Professor of Economics, St. John's University, Shanghai; Commercial Press, Limited, Shanghai; 1922.

Professor Remer's Readings will be welcomed by all students of economics in China as a handy volume which brings within two covers a vast amount of information. Reprints are taken from standard works and from local publications and by authorities on the various subjects treated. The large number of Chinese authorities cited shows that work in this field is being done by the Chinese themselves, who naturally have better facilities for investigation.

A book of this sort does not easily lend itself to a detailed review since each article and study has to be dealt with separately. Its merit lies in the variety of point of view and experience. To be useful it should be revised constantly, new matter included and the old revised whenever new information comes to hand. During the past year, new economic material has appeared in the publications of the Government Bureau of Economic Information, The Bankers' Weekly and the Cotton Associations' periodicals, as well as in the foreign papers. Three daily vernacular newspapers in Shanghai specialize in economic subjects: The Shanghai Journal of Commerce, the Shun Pao and the Sinwenpao. The December Quarterly report of the Chinese Maritime Customs contains a vast amount of economic material. These Chinese sources will probably contribute much new material to the next edition of the Readings.

G. E. S.

(Continued from page 289)

Lumber and Timber Prices for October

(By the China Import and Export Lumber Co.)

Planks and sawn logs sold in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex Yard, Shanghai. Shanghai Tls.
Oregon Pine, basis rate	50.00
Native Pine Planks—Over 1" thick 8' to 12'	45.00
Less than 1" thick 8' to 12'	50.00
Lauan (Philippine) 6" wide	75.00
8/10" wide	80.00
12" wide	85.00
With increase of Tls. 5.00 for every additional 2" in width over 12."	
Teak—in sawn squares	Nominal
Sawn Oak (European grade) up to 4" wide	125.00
With increase of price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width.	

Hewn Logs

White Ash (Sen)	70.00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	70.00
Katsura	70.00
Oak	75.00

Laths

1½" x 4' (thickness about 1/3") Tls. 9.00 per 1,000 pieces

T. & G. Flooring

	No. 1	No. 2
	Shanghai Tls.	
Oregon Pine 1" x 4"	83.00	59.00
" 1" x 6"	85.00	59.00
" 1¼" x 4"	95.00	
" 1¼" x 6"	95.00	
Chinese Pine in lengths of 8' to 12'		
Chinese Pine 1" x 4", 1" x 5", & 1" x 6"	55.00	
Oak 1" & 1¼" x 2", 3", 4" & 5"	155.00	
Oak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	130.00	Nominal
Oak Parquot cut to length 3' or less 1" x 2" & x 3"	155.00	
Oak ½" x 2" & ½" x 3" (Gross surface measure)	130.00	
Teak 1" x 2", 1" x 3" & 1" x 4"	Nominal	

Kiln-dried lumber Tls. 5.00 per 1,000' B. M. extra.

Prices quoted are ex yard, Shanghai.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.,

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1 International Affairs

Topic 1: The American Naturalization Law for Women.

References: Pp. 221-22.

Questions: 1. What does the term Naturalization' mean? 2. How may a person become naturalized in the United States? 3. What is the object in having a separate naturalization law for women? 4. Under what conditions does an American woman lose her citizenship on marrying an alien? 5. How does this Act affect American children born abroad? 6. What is the significance of provision No. 4? 7. On what grounds does the Editor approve the new Act?

Topic 2: TherTouble in the Near East

References: Pp. 222-23, 252.

Questions: 1. Who is Mustapha Kemal, and who are the Kemalists? 2. Why has there been war between the Turks and the Greeks? 3. Why are the Russians so interested in this struggle? 4. In what way could M. Venizelos be held responsible for the action of Greece? 5 Why are England and France vitally interested in this trouble? 6. Do they agree as to the correct policy? Why? 7. Where is Thrace? Mudania? Asia Minor? Constantinople? 8. Why is Constantinople of so much importance in international politics? 9. How long has this been the case?

Topic 3: The Foreign Population of China

Reference: P. 230

Questions: 1. Why is the number of foreigners in China increasing? 2. How would you contrast the foreign immigration into China with that into the United States? 3. How many foreign firms do business in China? 4. Why is it expected that the numbers of Japanese and Russians in China will decrease? 5. Why was there such an increase in the numbers of foreigners in China in the year 1919? 6 Are all the "foreigners" in China really foreign? Explain.

Topic 4: British Loan to Canton

Reference: P. 231.

Questions: 1. What reasons are given for the Cantonese contracting a loan? 2. What security has been offered? 3. Does the contracting of such a loan have any relation to the international consortium? 4. What is the attitude taken by the *Shanghai Gazette* as to the real object of the loan? 5. What is the policy of the *Gazette* (see p. 223)? 6. What do you think of the *Gazette's* comments *re* Great Britain's backing up the rule of General Chen?

Topic 5: The Vladivostok—Mukden Arms Traffic

References: Pp. 248,250.252.

Questions: 1. Why does this question cause such a stir in Tokyo? 2. What is the Dieterichs government? 3. What are the claims made as to the aims of the Japanese General Staff *re* Manchuria? 4. What claims are made by Chang Tso-lin as to his purpose in getting more arms? 5. What is the origin of the arms.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Chinese Representation in Shanghai

References: Pp. 227-28.

Questions: 1. What do you think of the correctness of the argument advanced in the first paragraph of the article? 2. What is the relation of the Chinese tax-payers to the government of Shanghai? 3. How is the advisory committee selected? 4. What suggestions are made as to a revision of this arrangement? 5. What might the committee do in regard to the questions of the Soochow Creek, and the Whangpoo Conservancy? 6. Why is there so much difficulty over the former question

Topic 2: The Situation in Szechuen

Reference: P. 246.

Questions: 1. What is said to be the political position of Szechuen at present? 2. Is there unity in the province itself? Why? 3. Why is it possible for Szechuen to be "self-determining" as at present? 4. How long will this be possible?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: China's Finances and the New Cabinet

References: Pp. 224-26.

Questions: 1. What is given as the reason for the formation of Dr. C. H. Wang's cabinet? 2. Did the formation of the cabinet realize its purpose? 3. How long is it expected that such a cabinet will last? 4. Why is Tsao Kun interested in the ministry of finance? 5. In what way is Dr. W. K. Lo well fitted for the portfolio of finance? 6. What conditions made it possible to issue the new domestic loan? 7. What is the rate of interest on the bonds, and how often is it to be paid? 8. What is the issue price of the bonds? In what denominations are they issued? 9. How long can the government departments be carried on with the new loan? 10. What problems remain to be solved by the Wang Cabinet or it successors?

Topic 2: Unification of American Finances in China

Reference: P. 22 4.

Questions: 1. Who is the American Secretary of Commerce? 2. What is the specific reason for the appointment of the committee mentioned? 3. What is the general aim for such a committee? 4. What will this committee do? 5. Judging from the recent passage of the American Trade Act as well as the appointment of the Advisory Committee what seems to be the policy of the American government *re* China and the Far East?

Topic 3: Tsingtao and the Shantung Railway

Reference: P. 229-30.

Questions: 1. Why did Germany build a railway so soon after taking Kiaochow? 2. How can you account for the steady growth of business of the railway from 1905 to 1912? 3. Why did the Germans tax the junk-trade of certain ports? 4. Did the tax have the desired result? 5. Why did the Germans desire a connection between the Shantung, and the Tientsin-Pukow railroads? 6. What methods have been used for gathering freight for the Shantung railway? 7. In what way is Great Britain said to be connected with the Tientsin-Pukow line? 8. Why is it argued that Japan should study British methods in regard to railroad administration in China? 9. What is the source of this article?

The U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

OFFICE HOURS: 9-1; 2-5.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P.M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

TIENTSIN SESSION

Hearings:

Sept. 25, 1922, Call of the docket and assignment of cases.

„ 25, „ Cause No. 1921, In re application of Isidor A. Landesman for admission to the bar; on petition, and motion.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1922, In re application of Orrin D. Walker for admission to the bar; on petition, and motion.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1732, W. A. Rumof v. W. W. Maloney & Co. on demurrer.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1867, Mao Tung Products Co. v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; on demurrer.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1580, W. P. Strickland, Receiver. v. American Industrial Supply Co.; on motion to dismiss individual defendants.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1900, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; on demurrer and motion for security.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1901, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; on motion for security.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1902, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; on demurrer and motion for security.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1867, Mao Tung Products Co. v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; on demurrer.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1335, W. K. Dynn v. Sino-Americo Trading Corp.; testimony of Siemer taken.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1000, Hsieh Po-Hsiang v. Shippers Commercial Corp.; on pleadings.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1009, Chin Hsing Hsun v. Shippers Commercial Corp.; on depositions.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1853, Li Heng Chin v. O. Wagman; trial; testimony taken of defendant; Li Heng Chiu; Fe Hsiung; Herspovitch; submitted.

Sept. 26, 1922, Cause No. 1909, U.S. v. Hannigs; arraigned plea of not guilty entered; trial; testimony taken of Colbert, defendant, Van Herwijnen, Durentijdt, Barbey, Fastingeg, Lucchi, Hao Ting Tiu, Yanr Wen Pin, Ho Yu Kun, Karatzas; submitted.

„ 27, „ „ „ 935, Dakoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co. Inc.; on motion to intervene; testimony taken of Miller, Tiedeman.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1604, Sino Italian Bank v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; trial; confession of judgment; testimony taken of Tavella; Marzoli.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1401, Rabenow v. Grimes & Woods; on demurrers.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1912, Montcalm v. Montcalm; trial; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1335, W. K. Dynn v. Sino-Americo Trading Corpn.; testimony taken of Eilers; submitted.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1131, Chao T'Ung-hua v. The Barkley Company; testimony taken of Miller and plaintiff.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1334, Far T, Sung v. Frank S. Upham; testimony taken of plaintiff.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1303, Neugent v. Neugent; testimony taken of plaintiff and Scales.

„ 29, „ „ „ 1885, J. S. Ch'Wang v. A. C. Siemer; trial; testimony taken of plaintiff; Ku; defendant; Martini; submitted.

„ 29, „ „ „ 1176, G. Steinberg v. O. Wagman; trial; testimony taken of defendant; Poole; submitted.

„ 30, „ „ „ 1682, Mao Tung Products Co. v. Chinese-American Provision Corpn.; trial; testimony taken of Zimmerman; Hsu Shih Lin; Shuhlman; Kataoka; MacDonnell; Motono.

Oct. 2, 1922, Cause No. 1701, LeMunyon v. LeMunyon; testimony taken of plaintiff.

„ 2, „ „ „ 1896, In re Katherine C. Mullikin's will; on petition; testimony taken of Evans; Lowry.

„ 3, „ „ „ 1701, LeMunyon v. LeMnnyon; testimony taken of Zurn; plaintiff;

„ 3, „ „ „ 1915, In re Paul Edmund Dailey's estate; on petition; testimony taken of Winston; petitioner.

„ 3, „ „ „ 1732, W. A. Rumpf v. W. E. Maloney & Co.; trial; testimony taken of L. C. Rumpf; Hallanby; Lowry; F. A. Rumpf; Maloney; Lee; supmitted.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1890, J. S. Ford v. American Trading Co.; trial; testimony taken of plaintiff; Williams; Worthman; Leonard; submitted.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1867, Mao Tung Products Co. v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; trial; testimony taken of Kataoka; Thiess; Hsu Shih Li; Chen Yuen Ting; plaintiff; submitted.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1043, Heng Fu Chang v. China & Mongolia Export Co.; trial; testimony taken of Zimmerman; plaintiff; submitted.

„ 5, „ „ „ 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co.; trial; testimony taken of Koskoff; Kocharoff; Ho Ting Chung.

„ 6, „ „ „ 1506, Id. trial resumed; testimony taken of Ho Ting Chung; Viasigin; Illyin; Hochloff; Kapoostin; Chin Mow Lin; Raskin; Neville.

„ 7. „ „ „ 1506. Id. trial concluded; testimony taken of Kotoff; Larson; Hansen; Gold; Jewell; Gabrick; Gershevich; Raskin; Neville; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Sept. 25, 1922, Cause No. 1921, In re application of Isidor A. Landesman for admission to the bar; order of admissio d

„ 25, „ „ „ 1922, In re application of Orrin D. Walker for admission to the ba ; order of admission.

„ 25, „ M. Fermus; courtesy of practicing before this Court extended.

„ 25, „ K. W. Mounsey; courtesy of practicing before this Court extended.

„ 25, „ Major H. T. Bush; courtesy of practicing before this Court extended.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1732, W. A. Rumpf v. W. E. Maloney & Co.; order overruling demurrer.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1867, Mao Tung Products Co. v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; order overruling demurrer.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1412, In re Ellen S. Nordstrom's estate; order directing issuance of letters of administration.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1900, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; order overruling demurrer and motion for security.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1901, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; order overruling motion for security.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1902, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; order overruling demurrer and motion for security.

„ 25, „ „ „ 664, In re Murray S. Frame's estate; order closing administration.

„ 25, „ „ „ 665, In re guardianship of Rosamond Frame, a minor; order authorizing expenditure for maintenance of ward.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1682, Mao Tung Products Co, v. Chinese-American Provision Corps.; order approving receiver's recommendation and authorizing sale of property at auction.

„ 26, „ Consular Court, Estate of Frances S. Hall; authorizing payment of funeral expenses.

„ 26, „ Consular Court, Estate of Harris P. Jones; authorizing close of administration.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1604, Sino Italian Bank v. Fearon, Daniel & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

„ 27, „ „ „ 935, Dakoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia export Co. Inc.; judgment directing payment of claim into court to await further instructions as to disbursement.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1250, In re James S. Fearon's will; order directing issuance of letters of administration oum testamento annexo.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1912, Montcalm v. Montcalm; decree.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1335, W. K. Dynn v. Sino-Americo Trading Corpn.; judgment for plaintiff.

Sept. 28, 1922, Cause No. 1043, Heng Fu Chang v. China & Mongolia Export Co.; order overruling demurrer.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1131, Chao T'Ung-hua v. The Barkley Co.; order continuing cause for service.

„ 29, „ „ „ 1918, O. C. Brown v. The Fearon Daniel Co.; order of dismissal.

„ 29 „ „ „ 1308, In re Edgar P. Allen's Will; order closing administration.

„ 30, „ „ „ 1909, U. S. v. Hannigs; acquittal.

Oct. 2, „ „ „ 1896, In re Katherine C. Mullikin's will; order directing issuance of letters testamentary.

„ 2, „ „ „ 1003, Yu Yar Chuan v. Shippers Commercial Corpn.; judgment for plaintiff.

„ 2, „ „ „ 530, Hans Bahlke v. James H. Brown; order of dismissal.

„ 3, „ „ „ 1914, Emery v. Emery; order directing service by publication.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1401, Rabenow v. Grimes and Woods; order sustaining demurrers,

„ 4, „ „ „ 1900, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; order of dismissal.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1901, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; order of dismissal.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1902 A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; order of dismissal.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1915, In re Paul E. Dailey's estate; order directing issuance of letters of administration.

„ 5, „ „ „ 1890, J. S. Ford v. American Trading Co.; judgment (conditional.)

„ 6, „ „ „ 1885, J. S. Ch'Wang v. A. C. Siemer; judgment for plaintiff and plaintiff allowed to to amend.

„ 7, „ „ „ 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., defendant's motion to dismiss overruled.

„ 7, „ „ „ 1043, Heng Fu Chang v. China & Mongolia Export Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

„ 7, „ Consular Court, Estate of Ruth M. Heintz; order authorizing close of administration.

„ 7, „ Consular Court, Estate of Margaret S. Hansen; order authorizing close of administration.

„ 7, „ Consular Court, Estate of Albert V. Cook; order authorizing close of administration.

„ 7, „ Consular Court, Estate of Elizabeth C. Wetherell; order authorizing close of administration.

„ 7, „ Consular Court, Estate of Frances Stookett Hall; order authorizing close of administration.

„ 7, „ Consular Court, Estate of Maria H. Taggart; order authorizing of administration.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Sept. 25, 1922, Cause No. 1003, Yu Yar Chuan v. Shippers Commercial Corpn; notice of substitution.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1009, Chiu Hsing Hsun v. Shippers Commercial Corpn.; notice of substitution,

„ 25, „ „ „ 1732, W. A. Rumpf v. W. E. Maloney & Co.; motion to amend complaint.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1890, J. S. Ford v. American Trading Co.; answer.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1682, Mao Tung Products Co. v. Chinese-American Provision Co.; motion.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1900, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; answer; motion for security; demurrer.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1901, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; answer; motion for security.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1902, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; answer; motion for security; demurrer.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1885, J. S. Chwang v. A. C. Siemer; answer.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1919, Liu Shao P'U v. North China Cold Storage Co., Inc.; complaint.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1241, In re estate of Nils J. Friedstrom; inventory; account.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1580, W. P. Strickland, receiver, v American Industrial Supply Co.; motion to dismiss all individual defendants.

„ 25, „ „ „ 664, In re Murray S. Frame's estate; deed.

„ 25, „ „ „ 665, In re guardianship of Rosamond Frame, minor; motion.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1918, O. C. Brown v. The Fearon, Daniel Co.; complaint.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1921, In re application of Isidor A. Landesman for admission to the bar; petition; report and motion.

„ 25, „ „ „ 1922, In re application of Orrin D. Walker for admission to the bar; petition; report and motion.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1912, Montcalm v. Montcalm; affidavit of publication.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1000, Hsieh-Po-Hsiang v. Shippers Commercial Corpn.; defendant's motion to dismiss.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1885, J. S. Chwang v. A. C. Siemar; defendant's motion; plaintiff's reply.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1682, Mao Tung Products Co. v. Chinese-American Provision Co.; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1867, Mao Tung Products Co. v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1308, In re Edgar P. Allen's will; inventory; petition.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1900, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; subpoena duces tecum issued.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1901, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; subpoena duces tecum issued.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1902, A. Van Herwijnen v The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; subpoena duces tecum issued.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1131, Chao T'ung-hua v. The Barkley Co.; fubpoena duces tecum issued.

Sept. 27, 1922, Cause No. 1250, In reJames S. Fearon's will; petition; oath and bond of administratrix; affidavit of publication.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1909, U. S. v. Hannigs; information.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1131, Chao T'ung-hua v. The Barkley Co.; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1043, Heng Fu Chang v. China & Mongolia Export Co. Inc.; plaintiff's demurrer; plaintiff's reply.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1900, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1901, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1902, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1685, Fitzpatrick v. LeMunyon; subpoena issued.

„ 29, „ „ „ 1853, Li Heng Chiu v. O. Wagman; defendant's brief.

„ 29, „ „ „ 1918, O. C. Brown v. The Fearon, Daniel Co.; motion to dismiss.

„ 30, „ „ „ 1685, Fitzpatrick v. LeMunyon; motion to dismiss: marshal's return of subpoena.

Oct. 1, „ „ „ 1853, Li Heng Chiu v. O. Wagman; plaintiff's brief.

„ 2, „ „ „ 530, Hans Bahlke v. James R. Brown; notice of discontinuance.

„ 2, „ „ „ 1682, Mao Tung Products Co. v. Chinese-American Provision Co.; answer to intervention.

„ 2, „ „ „ 1308, In re Edgar P. Allen's will; declaration of trust.

„ 3, „ „ „ 1920, M. S. Crow Inc. v. Somerville; complaint.

„ 3, „ „ „ 1890, J. S. Ford v. American Trading Co.; plaintiff's reply.

„ 3, „ „ „ 1914, Emery v. Emery; petition; summons issued.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1043, Heng Fu Chang v. China & Mongolia Export Co.; plaintiff's motion to amend reply.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1900, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; motion to dismiss.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1901, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; motion to dismiss.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1902, A. Van Herwijnen v. The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; motion to dismiss.

„ 4, „ „ „ 1915, In re Paul E. Dailey's estate; petition; oath and bond of administratrix.

„ 5, „ „ „ 1896, In re Katherine C. Mullikin's will; oath of executrix.

„ 5, „ „ „ 1916, Joseph Fremont v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

„ 6 „ „ „ 1732, W. A. Rumpf v. W. E. Maloney & Co.; plaintiff's brief.

„ 7, „ „ „ 1401, Rabenow v. Grimes and Woods; petition.

„ 12, „ „ „ 1043, Heng Fu Cheng v. China & Mongolia Export Co. Inc.; motion for execution.

„ 12, „ „ „ 1917, In re Horace W. Houlding's will; petition; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration cum testamento annexo.

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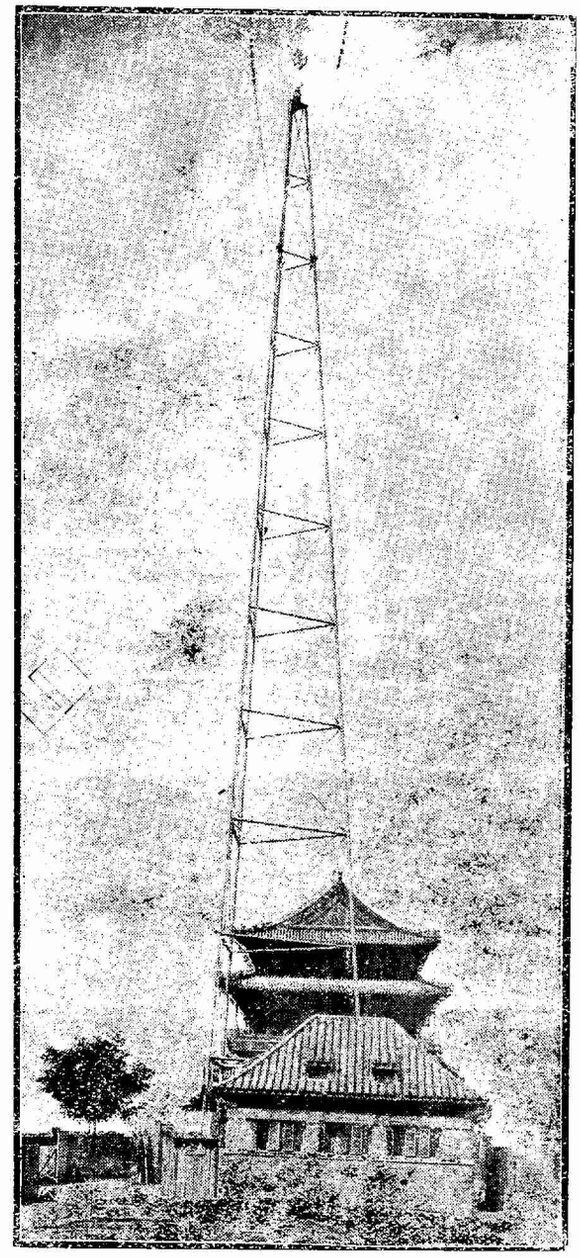

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